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ANDREW THE GLAD

BY MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

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CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

Billy Bob caught up the roarer and threw him almost up to the ceiling. "Hurrah for Dave!" he said, and to the best of his ability Crimie "hurrahed" while Mistake joined in enthusiastically. The hubbub at last penetrated the slumbers of the twins, who added to the uproar to such an extent that Mammy Betty hurried to the scene of action and cleared the deck without further delay.

"And," continued Billy Bob to Milly and the pair of serene and only slightly attentive young people, "you should have seen Jeff, dressed in Dave's last new frock coat and high hat, whizzing around the coon haunts in Caroline's new car handing out invitations to the Exclusive Country club's jamboree! They put the bottle and the dimes completely out of business, and he and the whole gang straight. They had hard to fix up the returns, but Jeff and I were at the count and we got it clean. Holy smoke, what a sell on the machine! Slipped a cog on the cigar vote that they have handled for years."

"And not a dollar spent!" said David with pride. Which goes to show that sometimes women keep their own counsel for Phoebe ducked her head to hide a smile.

"And now it's up to you to hurry and get to the University Club by eight-thirty. You are to address the audience and two brass bands from the northeast window at nine sharp—no extras out announcing it. Everybody has been looking for you an hour, you old moon-spooner, you!" urged Billy Bob.

"They can keep up the hunt—Phoebe and I are going—well, we are going where nobody can find us for this evening anyway," answered David with anger in his eyes.

"No!" said Phoebe as she slipped her hand into his. "I've had you as long as is fair as it is. Won't you go and see them all? If you will I will go in a hurry and you can come for me. Please!"

"Don't pull back on the leash, David," remarked Billy Bob. "It's just beginning. Trot to heel and be happy." He put his arm round Milly's waist as he spoke and gave her a little squeeze.

And it was into the midst of a glorious roundup of a whole joyous convention of friends that David Kildare dropped several hours later, a resplendent and magnificent David with Phoebe shining beside him. And, too, it was not only his own high particulars that gathered around him, for Phoebe had met it with the board of governors and made out a very careful list of every campaign friend he had made and had all the girls at the phones for hours inviting each and every one. If at any time in his political career David Kildare should lack the far vision Phoebe was fully capable of taking a long sight for him.

So Mike O'Rourke was there, stuffed forcibly into a rented dress suit and also being attentioned to the point of distinction by Polly, who was thus putting off a reckoning with young New England, promised for "after the election." Freckles, the devil, was having the lark of his life in removing hats and coats under the direction of an extremely dignified club official.

There were men from the downtown district in plain business clothes who stood in excited groups discussing the issues of the day. The head of the cotton mills, who had voted every employe perfectly in line without coercion, was expatiating largely to four old fellows in gray, for whom Cap had succeeded in obtaining furloughs from the commandant out at the Home and was entertaining over night as his guests. They all were having the lark of their young lives and were being overwhelmed by attentions from the Confederate Dames present.

Julie Carrie was wonderful in some outrageously contrived Greek draperies. She hovered over by the window held court on the subject of a city beautiful under the council of artistic city fathers. She announced the beginnings of sittings for a full life sized portrait of Judge Kildare for the city hall, at which Billy Bob raised such a cheer as almost to drown out the orchestra.

Mrs. Buchanan received everybody with the most beaming delight and Mrs. Shelby was so excited that she hugged Billy Bob about the children, which concession brought the stars to Judy's gentle eyes.

Mrs. Cherry, as usual, was in full and resplendent regalia with Tom in attendance, displaying a satisfied and masterful manner that told its own tale. Her amazing encounter with Dimple had remained a secret between her and the discreet old negro and her manner to Caroline Darrah was so impressively cordial that Phoebe actually assented to the extent of an exchange of congratulations that had a semblance of friendliness. The widow's net having hauled up Tom, hopes for unclouded waters again could be indulged.

In the midst of all the hilarity the invitations and the bands began to arrive outside. The cheering rose to a roar and from the brilliantly lighted ballroom David Kildare stepped out on the balcony and stood forty-five minutes laughing and bowing, not managing to get in more than a few words of what might have been a great speech if his constituency had not been entirely too excited to listen to it.

It was almost midnight when they marched away to Dixie played to the same measure and sung by five hundred strong. With a sigh of relief David cast out his arms to Phoebe and started to swing her into the whirl of dancers. As his arms fell about her Phoebe pressed close to him with a quick breath and his eyes followed hers across the room.

Under the lights that hung above the entrance to the fern room stood Caroline Darrah like a flower blown against the deep green of the tall palms behind her, and her eyes were lifted to Andrew's face which smiled down at her with suppressed tragedy. For an instant she laid her hand on his arm and they were about to catch step with the music when she suddenly swung around into the green tangle beyond her and reached out her mand to draw him after her.

"Pray, David, pray," said Phoebe as they glided over the polished floor.

"I am," David whispered back as his arms tightened. "I can't think of anything but 'Now I lay me'—but won't it help?"

In the wide window at the end of the long room Caroline turned and waited for Andrew. The lights from the city beat up into her face and she was pale, while her jewel eyes shone black under their long lashes. Her white gloved hands wrung themselves against his breast as she held him from her.

"Out there while we danced," she whispered, "I don't know what, but something told me that you are going to leave me and not tell me why. You were saying goodby to my heart—with yours. Tell me, what is it?"

And with full knowledge of the strange, subtle, superconscious thing that had been between them from the first and which had manifested itself in devious mystic ways, Andrew Sevier had dared to think he could hold her in his arms in an atmosphere charged with the call of a half-barbarous music and take farewell of her—she all unknowing of what threatened.

"What is it?" she demanded again and her hands separated to clasp his shoulder convulsively. Her words were a flutter between her teeth.

Then the God of Women struck light across his blindness, and taking her in his arms, he looked her straight in the eyes and told her the whole gruesome bitter tale. Before he had finished she closed her eyes against his and swayed from him to the cold window-pane.

"I see," she whispered, "you don't want me—you couldn't—you—never—did!"

And at that instant the blood bond in Andrew Sevier's breast snapped and with an awed comprehension of the vast and everlasting Source from which flowes the love that constrains and the love that heals, the love that only comes to bind in honor, he reached out and took his own. In the seventh heaven which is the soul haunt of all in like case, there was no need of word mating.

Hours later, one by one the lights in the houses along the avenue twinkled out and the street lay in the grasp of the after midnight. Only a bright light still burned at the major's table, which was piled high with books into which he was delving with the hunger of many long hours of deprivation strong upon him. He had scouted the idea of the ball, had donned dressinggown and slippers and gone back to the company of his immortals with alacrity. On their return Mrs. Buchanan and the grls had found him buried in his tomes ten deep and it was with difficulty that Phoebe, kneeling beside him on one side, and Caroline on the other, made him listen to their joint tale of modern romance, to which Mrs. Matilda played the part of joyous commentator.

To Phoebe he was merciless and a

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

THE GIRLS FIND HIM BURIED IN HIS TOMES.

BRITISH REPLY NOT ACCEPTABLE

Wilson to Dispatch Another Protest, Following Receipt of Flat Defi.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The United States will decline to accept the British endorsement of its armed interference with the freedom of the seas.

Administration officials made this very plain today in discussing the text of the three notes from England made public this morning. Although it was admitted that the documents were couched in most adroit language and seemed to try to be conciliatory, officials pointed out that there was a significant similarity in the British reply and the contentions set up by Germany in defense of her submarine warfare. The enemy powers agree in professing the greatest friendship for the United States. They place the entire blame for their action on the "ruthless and a flagrant violation of the principles of international law" by their opponents, and each, in veiled language, professes an intention of going right ahead with their present methods.

"We are sorry that neutral rights are being violated, but war is war," is the substance of the contention of all the belligerents in their communications with the United States. As a result, officials say, the diplomatic course is studded with dangerous rocks that will require the most careful navigation if disaster is not to be encountered.

Changed conditions of warfare, the British notes declare, require a new application of the principles of international law. This sentiment, state department officials point out, has been made very familiar to the United States as a result of the general exchanges with Germany. In his declaration of position, Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, defends the measures taken by his government as reasonable and necessary in themselves. They are merely an adaptation to modern methods of warfare of the old principles of blockade. Germany must be overcome, the British declare, "in view of her shocking violation of the recognized rules and principles of civilized warfare," and therefore the methods brought into use are justified.

Rejects U. S. Contention.

England flatly rejects the American contention that where a belligerent is so situated that his commerce can pass through adjacent neutral ports as easily as through his own territory his opponent has no right to interfere. The entire British position is summed up, officials say, in the following declaration:

"We are interfering with no goods which we would not be entitled to interfere with by blockade if the geographical position and the conditions of Germany at present were such that her commerce passed through her own ports."

"TO PETROGRAD!" IS CRY HEARD IN GERMAN CAPITAL

Autonomy for Poland to Follow the Kaiser's Triumphant Entry Into the Capital City.

Distances in Russia

	Miles.
Berlin to Warsaw	398
Vienna to Warsaw	438
Warsaw to Petrograd	693
Warsaw to Moscow	811
Warsaw to Odessa	842
Warsaw to German front in France	900

London, Aug. 6.—With the great Russian fortresses of Warsaw and Ivangorod captured and the fall of Riga, the capital of the Baltic provinces, imminent, the Austro-German onslaught has reached its high tide in the East and the next step will be the German emperor's triumphant entry into the Polish capital. That event is likely soon to be followed by the pronouncement of a united and semi-autonomous Poland, embracing not only the territory wrested from the Russians, but the Austrian crown land of Galicia.

Meantime the Russian armies are fighting their way backward toward Russia proper, inflicting blows on the invaders wherever possible, trying to fend them off the railways running north and south, in order that the ends of the German nippers may not meet and, in closing, bring disaster to Russian arms.

The position of the army of Grand Duke Nicholas now is a matter of solicitude, as the occupation of Warsaw is believed to be a prelude to a greater purpose, that of enveloping the retreating forces.

Petrograd reports show the grand duke has retired to the right bank of the Vistula both at Warsaw and Ivangorod, destroying the bridges at both points and contesting the German advance across the river.

Back of the retiring Russians is the vast morass of central Poland, with few railways and primitive roads, making virtually impossible a quick movement of guns and supplies: while back of Warsaw the only fortress available as a rallying point for the Russians is Brest-Litovsk. Thus the Russians are menaced by General von Buelow's columns bending southward and by Field Marshal von Mackensen's southern army bending northward.

The fall of Ivangorod proper, forecast in the Russian retirement from the west of the city, is officially reported today in bulletins both from Berlin and Vienna.

To Appoint Governor.

The occupation of Warsaw now is centering attention on a series of important events that are being arranged. First will be the selection of a German governor. Reports indicate the appointee will be a German prince, possibly a son of the German emperor or an Austrian archduke, who will be vested with authority akin to that Napoleon gave to his brothers and to his marshals as kings of occupied territory.

Berlin reports a council to be held on Sunday will formulate a proclamation declaring Poland to be a semi-autonomous state under joint Polish and Austro-Hungarian rule. This conforms with a recent decision of a Polish congress held at Piotrkow, Russian Poland, which propesd a separate Polish army and the fullest Polish autonomy consistent with the strategic interests of Austria-Hungary.

The German offer of autonomy is regarded as a bid for the support of the population of Poland, as against a similar declaration of Emperor Nicholas promising eventual Polish autonomy under Russian suzerainty. The outcome of these events in Warsaw will determine the political status of Poland during the war.

What the Germans will do next in a military way, after attempting to complete their enveloping movement, is a matter of much speculation. If the campaign against the Russians is not energetically pushed, there is the possibility of the present victories being undone, while if an offensive in the east is continued, the Germans face the rigors and dangers of a winter campaign in Russia. The conservative students here think it will result in a compromise, in which the Germans will withdraw part of their eastern army, leaving enough men to maintain and secure the defensive positions when they have dug themselves in.

—From the Washington Evening Star.

PAN-AMERICAN DOCTRINE MAY SUPERSEDE MONROE DOCTRINE; WOULD DOUBLE POWER OF U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—A Pan-American Doctrine, to supersede the Monroe Doctrine, which, if accepted, would form an offensive and defensive alliance between the United States and every republic of South and Central America, and between these republics, will be advocated at the conference on national defense to be held in Washington, October 4-7, under auspices of the National Defense League, immediately following the Grand Army of the Republic encampment.

Military Solidarity.

The new doctrine, suggested by Winfield Jones, secretary and one of the organizers in 1913 of the National Defense League, if put in effect, would form a political and military solidarity of the western hemisphere.

While the Monroe Doctrine forbids any European power from acquiring territory in the western hemisphere, it does not go far enough in the changed world conditions caused by the European war, in that it does not provide for naval and military assistance from any or all of the Pan-American republics in event the United States should be forced to fight to protect one or a number of South or Central American countries from European or Asiatic aggression, in the opinion of Secretary Jones.

Interest of One, Interest of All.

"If the United States should be forced in the future to pour out blood and treasure in maintaining the Monroe Doctrine, it would be equitable that all Pan-American countries engage to assist the United States with their full naval and military power. The interest of one is the interest of all in maintaining the political integrity of a single one of these republics," declared Secretary Jones in an interview here today.

"The new Pan-American Doctrine would expand the Monroe Doctrine far beyond its original meaning, would supersede it altogether for something better and stronger.

"An offensive and defensive alliance of all the Pan-American republics with the United States, and between themselves, would enormously increase the resisting force of the countries of the western hemisphere against a foe from any quarter.

Panama Like Belgium.

"Statesmen of Pan-America realize that should the United States be beaten in war with a European or Asiatic power, it would be easy for the victor to seize and permanently hold seaports and territory in any part of South or Central America, particularly in Central America, close to the Panama canal. Panama is an example of the defenselessness of some of the Pan-American countries. It has absolutely no army or defenses whatever, and should the canal be attacked, would in all probability suffer the fate of Belgium.

"These statesmen, as a matter of protection for their own countries, should favor such an alliance with the United States.

"Not only would this alliance with the United States forever assure the independence and territory of all the Pan-American countries from foreign aggression, but it would also assure permanent peace among these countries themselves, which has not always been the case, and between them and the United States.

"Every Pan-American republic, no matter how weak, would then have behind its national existence the combined power of the United States and all its neighbors.

"This alliance would at one stroke practically double the military and naval power of the United States, even in our present miserable state of unpreparedness.

"The combined naval and military power of the countries of the western hemisphere is strong enough to win in a war against any possible coalition of the other powers of the world."

Keynote of British Stand on Blockade

Great Britain's refusal to acquiesce to the American protests on its blockade is told pointedly in the following extract from the notes addressed by Sir Edward Grey:

"In the various notes which I have received from your excellency (Ambassador Page) the right of a belligerent to establish a blockade of the enemy ports is admitted, a right which has obviously no value save in so far as it gives power to a belligerent to cut off the seaborne exports and imports of his enemy.

"The contention which I understand the United States government now puts forward is that if a belligerent is so circumstanced that his commerce can pass through adjacent neutral ports as easily as through ports in his own territory, his opponent has no right to interfere and must restrict his measures of blockade in such a manner as to leave such avenues of commerce still open to his adversary.

"This is a contention which his majesty's government feels unable to accept and which seems to them unsustainable either in point of law or upon principles of international equity."

HUGE CANAL MODEL

A five-acre model of the Panama canal, constructed at a cost of more than $300,000, is exhibited on the zone at the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco. The trip along the model canal is made on a movable platform which seats 1,000 people, and which is a mile long. The sights along the way are explained to visitors on the platform by means of a phonographic lecture.

WARSAW, POLISH CAPITAL, FALLS TO THE TEUTONS

Bavarian Troops Under Prince Leopold Capture Great Fortress=Russians Flee to New Line.

Warsaw has fallen. Official announcement of the capture of the great Russian fortress on the Vistula river was made last Thursday by the German war office.

Berlin issued the following statement announcing Warsaw's fall:

"Headquarters reports that Warsaw was taken Thursday morning. Yesterday and last night Prince Leopold's Bavarian troops broke through the forts on the outer and inner lines where the Russian rear guards are making tenacious resistance.

"The German armies under Gen. von Gallwitz advanced in the direction of the road between Lomza, Ostrov and Vyszkoz and fought a number of violent engagements. The brave and desperate resistance of the Russians on both sides of the road between Ostrov and Rozan was without success. Twenty-two Russian officers and 4,840 soldiers were taken prisoners. The Germans also captured 17 machine guns.

'German cavalry yesterday and the day before defeated in Courland detachments of Russian cavalry at points near Genaize, Birshi and Oniskszhty. A total of 2,225 Russian prisoners was taken.

"The situation near and to the north of Ivangorod remains unchanged."

The news of the fall of the Polish capital was received in London without surprise as it has been known that Grand Duke Nicholas was retreating from the city in order to save his army, leaving only a rear guard which maintained a stuborn resistance to the Teuton hordes. When England became aware of the capture of the city the universal question was whether Grand Duke Nicholas would save his army.

Everything indicated at the time of the capture that the Russian leader had made an orderly retreat and would be able to entrench himself on a new line if the efforts of the Austro-Hungarian forces to entrap his troops were frustrated.

Prince Leopold, commander of the troops who captured Warsaw, is a brother of the present king of Bavaria, Ludwig III. He was born Feb. 9, 1846, making him more than 69 years old.

A BURGLAR-PROOF VAULT

In constructing a vault in the basement of one of the Los Angeles banks, a plan has been followed which makes the six sides of the chamber visible to a watchman and eliminates all chances of its being entered by tunneling beneath it. It is set on concrete columns in the middle of a white-tiled pit which is bright illuminated. To make it possible to command a view of the space beneath the vault, from the level above, mirrors have been arranged on the floor at such an angle that every part of the space is reflected in them. Light is reflected by the white walls so that the top of the vault is illuminated and easily inspected.

OUR NEXT STORY

Blade readers will get the opening chapters of a new story next week. "Love Insurance," is the original title. And is a lively story, with an unique plot, that dances merrily along from beginning to end. There are no dull pages. Romance, mystery and excitement are strong characteristics of "Love Insurance."

THREE CALENDARS USED IN CURIOUS TURKISH CITIES

The foreign quarters of Constantinople, or Stamboul, as the Turk calls his metropolis, are the most curious suburban cities of Europe. Galata, one suburb, is separated from the city by the Golden Horn, and lies principally between the two bridges which span that world-famous waterway. Pera, which is modern Greek for "beyond," stands on the hill beyond Galata, and in a double sense looks down upon it, for Pera considers itself the superior suburb. Both are despised by the Turks, who, if they wish to announce that another Turk has gone hopelessly to the bad, will say "he has gone to Pera."

Both Galata and Pera are noted for their beggars, dogs and markets. But their most curious customs relate to their celebrations of Sunday, their attendance at markets, and the confusion resulting from different calendars and their erratic time reckoning.

Three Sundays in Suburbs.

Three Sundays in a week are observed in Galata and Pera—Friday by the Turks, Saturday by the Jews, and Sunday by the Christians. Three distinct calendars are used. This year the Mohammedans are living in 1333, the Jews in 5675, and the Christians, of course, in 1915.

But these inconveniences are slight compared with the bewildering method of keeping time. A watch which keeps correct time on the shores of the Golden Horn would be useless in the United States. Twelve o'clock is reckoned to fall always at sunset. That means that a watch must gain or lose a few minutes each day, according to the season of the year.

There are plenty of postoffices in the suburbs, but no postmen. No letters are delivered. Each European nation does or did have its own postoffice. Thus a Frenchman who expected mail would call at the French office; an Englishman at the English office, and so on.

Every day is market day in the suburbs. Dealers in second-hand garments have a permanent rendezvous at the Bit Bazaar, or Louse market, an appellation more apt than delicate. Drinking fountains are found at every corner on nearly every street and eating houses are found along all streets, so that no stranger need go hungry or thirsty.

THE BEASTS OF TARZAN

By Edgar Rice Burroughs

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CHAPTER VII—Continued.

Twice he came upon natives, and, though he had considerable difficulty in approaching them, he succeeded in both instances in quieting both their fears and bellicose intentions toward him, and learned from them that he was upon the trail of the Russian.

Two days later, still following up the Ugambi, he came upon a large village. The chief, a wicked-looking fellow with the sharp-filed teeth that often denote the cannibal, received him with apparent friendliness.

The ape-man was now thoroughly fatigued, and had determined to rest for eight or ten hours that he might be fresh and strong when he caught up with Rokof, as he was sure he must do within a very short time.

The chief told him that the bearded white man had left his village only the morninig before, and that doubtless he would be able to overtake him in a short time. The other party the chief had not seen or heard of, so he said.

Tarzan did not like the appearance or manner of the fellow, who seemed, though friendly enough, to harbor a certain contempt for this half-naked white man, who came with no followers and offered no presents; but he needed the rest and food that the village would afford him with less effort than the jungle, and so, as he knew no fear of man, beast or devil, he curled himself up in the shadow of a hut and was soon asleep.

Scarcely had he left the chief than the latter called two of his warriors, to whom he whispered a few instructions. A moment later the sleek, black bodies were racing along the river path, up-stream, toward the east.

In the village the chief maintained perfect quiet. He would permit no one to approach the sleeping visitor, nor any singing, nor loud talking. He was remarkably solicitous lest his guest be disturbed.

Three hours later several canoes came silently into view from up the Ugambi. They were being pushed ahead rapidly by the brawny muscles of their black crews. Upon the bank before the river stood the chief, his spear raised in a horizontal position above his head, as thought in some manner of predetermined signal to those within the boats.

And such indeed was the purpose of his attitude—which meant that the white stranger within his village still slept peacefully.

In the bows of two of the canoes were the runners that the chief had sent forth three hours earlier. It was evident that they had been despatched to follow and bring back this party, and that the signal from the bank was one that had been determined upon before they left the village.

In a few moments the dugouts drew up to the verdure-clad bank. The native warriors piled out, and with them a half dozen white men. Sullen, ugly-looking customers they were, and none more so than the evil-faced, black-bearded man who commanded them.

"Where is the white man your messengers report to be with you?" he asked of the chief.

"This way, bwana," replied the native. "Carefully have I kept silence in the village that he might be still asleep when you returned. I do not know that he is one who seeks you to do you harm, but he questioned me closely about your coming and your going, and his appearance is as that of the one you described, but whom you believed safe in the country which you called Jungle Island.

"Had you not told me this tale I should not have recognized him, and then he might have gone after and slain you. If he is a friend and no enemy, then no harm has been done, bwana; but if he proves to be an enemy, I should like very much to have a rifle and some ammunition."

"You have done well," replied the white man, "and you shall have the rifle and ammunition whether he be a friend or enemy, provided that you stand with me."

"I shall stand with you, bwana," said the chief, "and now come and look upon the stranger."

So saying, he turned and led the way toward the hut, in the shadow of which the unconscious Tarzan slept peacefully.

Behind the two men came the remaining whites and a score of warriors; but the raised forefingers of the chief and his companion held them all to perfect silence.

As they turned the corner of the hut, cautiously and upon tiptoe, an ugly smile touched the lips of the white as his eyes fell upon the giant figure of the sleeping ape-man.

The chief looked at the other inquiringly. The latter nodded his head, to signify that the chief had made no mistake in his suspicions. Then he turned to those behind him and, pointing to the sleeping man, motioned for them to seize and bind him.

A moment later a dozen brutes had leaped upon the surprised Tarzan, and so quickly did they work that he was securely bound before he could make half an effort to escape.

Then they threw him down upon his back, and as his eyes turned toward the crowd that stood near, they fell upon the malign face of Nikolas Rokoff.

A sneer curled the Russian's lips. He stepped quite close to Tarzan.

"Pig!" he cried. "Have you not yet learned sufficient wisdom to keep away from Nikolas Rokoff?"

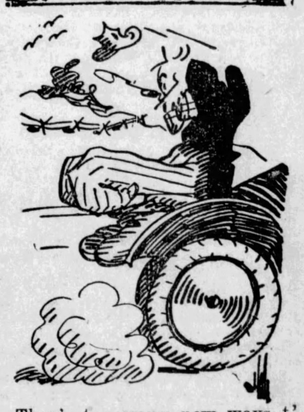
Then he kicked the prostrate man full in the face.

"That for your welcome," he said.

"Tonight, before my Ethiop friends eat you, I shall tell you what has already befallen your wife and child, and what further plans I have for their futures."

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

Abe Martin



Ther's too many new ways t' spend money an' not enough new ways t' make it.

"My mother is crazy about canteloupes an' I buy 'em fer her ever' day after they git cheaper," said Tell Blinkley, t'day, as he paid $1.95 for a round o' drinks.

ANDREW THE GLAD

By MARIE THOMPSON DAVIESS

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Continued from First Page

war of wits made the library echo with its give and take.

"Of course, my dear Phoebe," he said, "it is an established fact that a man and his wife are one, and if you will just let that one be Judge Kildare semi-occasionally it will more than content him, I'm sure."

"Why, Major, can't you trust me to be a good—wife to David? Don't be unkind to me! I'll promise to—to—"

"Don't, Phoebe, don't! That 'love, honor and obey' clause is the direct cause of all the woman legislation ever undertaken—and it holds remarkably short time after marriage as a general thing. Now there's Maltida—for over thirty-five years I've— But where is Andrew?" he demanded anxiously.

"Andy," answered David with the greatest delight in his happy eyes and the red lock rampant over his brow, "is sitting on the end of a hard bench at the telegraph office trying to get a cable through to his chief for permission to wait over for a steamer that sails for Panama two weeks from today."

"What?" demanded the major in surprise, looking at Caroline.

"Oh, she's going with him—there are no frills to the affection of Caroline Darrah! She'll be bending over his campfire yanking out his hot tamales in less than a month—glad to do it. Won't you, beautiful?" answered David gleefully to Caroline's beautiful confusion.

"David Kildare," observed the major with the utmost solemnity, "when a man and woman embark with love at the rudder it is well the Almighty controls the wind and the tides."

"I know, Major, I know and I'm scared some, only I'm counting on Phoebe's chart and the stars. I'm just the jolly paddler," answered David with a laugh across at Phoebe.

"Well," remarked the major judicially, "I think she will be able to accomplish the course if undisturbed. It will behoove you, however, to remember that husband love is a steady combustion, not a conflagration."

"What do you call a love that has burned constantly for between ten and fifteen years, Major?" asked David as he smiled into the keen old eyes that held his.

"That," answered the major, "is a fire fit to light an altar, sir."

"And in my heart, ah, Major, can you trust me—to keep—it burning?" said Phoebe, thus making her avowal before them all with gallant voice and eyes of the dawn.

Moments later after Phoebe and Mrs. Buchanan had retired down the hall, and up the stairway, Caroline Darrah still knelt by the major's chair. They were both silent and the major held her hand in his. They neither of them heard the latchkey and in a moment Andrew Sevier stood across the firelight from them.

"I wanted to hear it, Major," he entreated as he laid his hand on Caroline's shoulder when she came to his side and held out his other to the major. "Say it, if you will, sir!"

"The Almighty bless you, boy, and make His sun to shine upon you. He is doing it in giving you Caroline to wife. Some women He holds as hostages until the greater men in us can rise to claim them and tonight His eyes have seen your fulfilment." The major looked straight into the pain-ravaged but radiant face before him and his keen old eyes glowed through the mist that spread across them.

"Child," he said after a moment's silence as he laid his hand on Caroline's other shoulder, "across the many waters that can not drown love you have brought back to my old age young Andrew the Glad."

THE END.

THE FARMSTEAD

LIVE STOCK

INVEST IN SHEEP

Very little capital—that is, money—invested in sheep is called for, and there is no other way of investing it on any farm that comes back so profitably or so soon. One year's use only is called for before the money is coming back into the owner's hands, with its double interest.

The fleece will pay one interest on the cost and the lamb another, and if the sheep have been well selected there will be another interest paid back in their growth. The benefit to the land will easily pay all the costs of a flock for the year's feeding, and, in general, this service to the owner of the flock, for one year's feeding on a field has been known to add so much to the next season's crop as to repay the whole amount of money cost of the sheep, but it is a mistake to start with too many.

Three sheep to the acre are sufficient for the land that can be appropriated for the feeding of them. Thus, if one has 10 acres of land that can be used for a flock each year, 30 sheep only should be procured. It is an easy matter to add to the number if desirable. But it is to be considered that the flock will grow very fast, doubling almost, under favorable conditions, every year, if well cared for, and the ewes are not more than three or four years old. It is a great mistake to make a start with a flock of old ewes, and is money and care wasted.

LICE ON HOGS

Lice on hogs are treated:

By getting the animal in a corner and scrubbing him with an old broom dipped in crude oil.

By pouring kerosene on his back with a can (this kills the lice and often pretty near kills the porker.)

By hanging a blanket saturated with crude oil in a gap through which the hogs must pass, thus oiling them automatically.

By setting up a manufactured device which gives the animals an oiled surface against which to rub.

By providing a hog wallow in which a little crude oil is poured.

By dipping them in a dipping tank filled with a preparation sold for the purpose.

You may choose to let the pigs and the lice fight it out. In this case, you may be sure, the hogs will get the worst of it. The stock farm on which wisdom reigns has a dipping tank in which all the stock are dipped "whether they need it or not," to quote the man who said he took a bath every spring.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

Can some reader give me the cause and remedy for big feet, sometimes called bumble foot, in hens? Generally one foot at a time is badly swollen and nearly causes the death of the hen affected.—W., Chaumont, N. Y.

I would like to learn through some Farmstead reader what is the matter with one of my horses which has a desire to urinate frequently. This only occurs when he is standing in the barn, not when I work him all the time. I would like to know the cause and what will stop it. The horse is a gelding weighing about 1800 pounds. Does feeding him grain while not working cause it? I give him cracked corn and bran three times a day, one and one-half to two quarts to a feed. The urine, which he passes a few drops at a time, is milky, and while urinating he seems to be in pain.—W., Verdon, Minn.

I have a cow four years old this last spring. It has been 16 months since she was fresh. She was in heat last summer at the regular time but never allowed the bull to serve her until nine months after she was fresh. She is in good flesh. I feed her three pints of middlings and one pint of cottonseed meal twice a day. Will some reader tell me what to do?—H., Tunnelton, W. Va.

CABBAGE WORMS

In answer to the question concerning how to kill cabbage worms I recommend using strong soapsuds. No worm or bug can eat lye and live. I used a sprinkling can to distribute the soapsuds on the plants.—M., Chardon, Ohio.

FIGHTING FLIES

Editor Farmstead: Seeing in the Farmstead column that S., Luray, Va., wanted the recipe for protecting stock from flies reprinted I will enclose one recipe I saw published in this department some time ago.—S., Akron, Ohio.

Two quarts of fish oil, one pint of carbolic acid, one and one-half ounces of oil of pennyroyal, ten ounces of oil of tar, one quart of coal oil. This should make a mixture of one gallon and should not cost more than 70 cents a gallon. It ca be rubbed on the stock with a woolen cloth, but a small sprayer is better. As soon as the spray touches the flies they fall off dead. This mixture is not injurious to any kind of stock. In putting it on horses that are harnessed don't be particular about missing the harness for the more you get on the harness the better, as it does not injure leather.

BEANS AS CASH CROP

The New Hampshire department of agronomy has sent out a leaflet calling attention to the possibility of adding field beans to the limited number of cash crops of that state. The reasons given are:

Beans work into the rotation as a cultivated crop.

They are legumes, and therefore do not exhaust the soil of its nitrogen.

They will always sell for cash.

They can be harvested, stored and threshed out to be sold in winter when there is little profitable work to do on the farm.

While beans will sometimes make a crop on pretty poor land, they will do better on good land. Where an old field is foul with witch grass, the sod should be subdued and got rid of its weeds before planting it to beans.

In a general way, beans will do well on soils which are not quite rich enough for a good crop of corn. They thrive well on sandy loams, loams and clay loams. The straw is a better roughage than most hays. It is better than corn stover, but not quite as good as clover hay. Those who throw away bean straw or burn it are overlooking a good source of gains for the live stock.

CARE OF HARNESS

Many farmers hang their harness in the barn just behind the work team so that it will be handy when wanted. Of course it is convenient and can be thrown onto the backs of the horses in a few minutes, but there is a considerable loss in hanging the harness at the back end of the stall.

There is a constant passing off of ammonia from the manure behind the harness and this has a bad effect on the leather of the harness. This is the reason why a harness that is allowed to hang in stalls cracks and dries out, becomes brittle and sometimes breaks very easily. One would have to keep the leather thoroughly soaked with oil to prevent injury from the action of the ammonia.

Then there is danger of harness being thrown down into the manure of the stable by the constant passing of the horses from the lot into the stalls.

NO IDEA

What Caused the Trouble.

"I always drank coffee with the rest of the family, for it seemed as if there was nothing for breakfast if we did not have it on the table.

"I had been troubled for some time with my heart, which did not feel right. This trouble grew worse steadily.

"Sometimes it would beat fast, and at other times very slowly, so that I would hardly be able to do work for an hour or two after breakfast, and if I walked up a hill it gave me a severe pain.

"I had no idea of what the trouble was until a friend suggested that perhaps it might be coffee drinking. I tried leaving off the coffee and began drinking Postum. The change came quickly. I am glad to say that I am now entirely free from heart trouble and attribute the relief to leaving off coffee and the use of Postum.

"A number of my friends have abandoned coffee and have taken up Postum, which they are using steadily. There are some people that make Postum very weak and tasteless, but if made according to directions, it is a very delicious beverage." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek. Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c package.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

When it is thrown down and tramped into the manure it is filthy to handle and is injured by the action of the damp manure.

The best plan is to have a room in the barn in which to hang the harness. It is even better to hang it in the hallway than over the manure. The room need not be large. Everything in it may easily be kept in proper order, and all repair material should also be located here. This room should be free from mice and rats, for these rodents are destructive to leather.

NO ABANDONED FARMS

The Connecticut board of agriculture is authority for the statement that there is not an abandoned farm in that state at the present time, the demand for vegetables, tobacco, small fruits, poultry and other farm products having brought back into use land that was long neglected.

THE ORCHARD

HOGS IN ORCHARD

Much is said and written now-a-days concerning the disease and insect pests affecting the orchard. While many orchards are quite rapidly approaching extinction for one cause or another, there is one cause tnat is seldom mentioned as it appears to be generally overlooked. That is the continual pasturing of the orchards by hogs.

Formerly it was the practice of professional fruit growers to allow their swine free and untrammeled range in the orchard. In fact, some raised hogs for this purpose, rather than any possible profit to be derived from pork production, believing that the rooting and tearing that the hogs are capable of doing would be beneficial in the way of cultivating and mulching the trees, and destroying injurious insects. However, most of them have discovered that although the hogs destroy many harmful insects, the good done in this way, unless the hogs are well ringed, is many times overbalanced by the damage done to the trees in tearing up and exposing the roots to the weather. The little rootlets are very palatable and nutritious and as good as a grain ration. They make a splendid change of diet for the hog, but are rather expensive feed.

Of course, there are very few professional orchardists at the present who would allow hogs in their orchards, but the practice is still found all too much in the orchards of farmers who do not make fruit growing a specialty. If the practice is persisted in, no amount of care in the way of fertilization, pruning and spraying with insecticides and fungicides can bring the results desired.

The time has come when science has developed to such an extent that the hog is no longer needed in orchard management. In this day the posted fruit grower can overcome or at least largely prevent the ravages of orchard pests and flies. The time has long arrived when there is no money in trying to grow fruit without giving particular attention to these features. All fruit growers, whether specialists or general farmers, should post themselves and keep abreast of the procession. They will lose money by getting behind.

CARE OF PLUM TREES

Keep saw and trimming shears out of your plum trees, says a writer. Just cut off a dead limb and if some limb so interferes with another one that it must be cut off, then do it. I have injured more trees by trimming them in the earlier days of my plum raising than from any other cause.

Spray the trees just before the buds open with lime-sulphur 1 to 10, then affer the fruit has set with lime-sulphur, 1 to 40, adding three pounds arsenate of lead to the barrel which will be beneficial to destroy the brown rot. This spraying may be repeateu every 10 days, but must not be used within four or five weeks of ripening of the fruit.

Cut down or dig up old trees when they have lost their vigor and set out new ones. Dig a hole as big as a bushel basket at least in which to set the tree. Put some good rich loam in the hole, and a half-peck of wood ashes turned in after the small roots are covered will be found beneficial.

THE DAIRY

POTATOES FOR COWS

Potatoes are fully as valuable as a succulent food in ration for dairy cows as any of the roots, like mangels, turnips, etc. In food value as shown by their chemical analysis, they are fully equal to any of them, being much richer in starch, equal in protein and also nearly equal in fat. This being the case, it is largely a question of palatability and digestibility. Cows may not at first like potatoes as well as they do beets, but it is largely because they have not been educated to eat them. When potatoes are very cheap, as they were in some localities this spring, it will pay to feed them to cows, but usually they are worth too much for human food to be used as live stock food. Beets or carrots, etc., are not usually figured as being worth more than four to five dollars per ton for stock food; according to this, potatoes must be as cheap as 15 cents to pay to feed them.

COWS DETEST THIS

Ever notice how cows come up on their milk in fly time, when a cool, breezy spell that temporarily checks the flies happens along? It's mostly because the poor beasts get a chance to feed without being driven to it by actual hunger, and they lose less vitality from being tormented by the flies. Trouble is such spells don't come often enough nor last long enough to have much value, but you can gain just about the same ends by putting fly dope on the cows. It costs little, takes little time to apply and pays well. Try it.

MAKING BRICK CHEESE

To make brick cheese or the small, round family cheese, use a hoop 10 or 12 inches in diameter, with a follower, a tube and a press. Take the milk perfectly fresh from the cow and strain through a cloth into a cheese-tub. One gallon of milk will make one pound of cheese, so the precise quantity to be used can be noted. Warm a part of the milk so that the temperature of the whole, when in the tub, will be raised to 83 degrees Fahrenheit. Thoroughly cleanse and prepare the rennet and add enough to produce curdling in about 40 minutes.

As soon as the curd will break, cut with a curd knife into squares and allow it to stand until all of the whey will run off. Part of this whey should then be heated, the mass of curd lifted and broken into minute pieces and the warm whey added, until the temperature of the whole is raised to 98 degrees Fahrenheit. When cool, this operation should be repeated until the curd becomes crumbly, easily falling to pieces when pressed in the hand.

The whey is then all drained off and the curd put into the cooler and cut up with curd knives. When the temperature has fallen some what, it should be turned over and left until it assumes a flaky condition.

When nearly dry add salt, using four ounces to ten pounds of curd and mix thoroughly with a curd knife. Put into bandage inside the hoop and put on the press. Let remain from two to four hours, then take out and turn. The next day it may be taken from the press and put on a shelf to cure. While curing it should be turned daily and greased with melted butter. Care should be taken to exclude all flies. It will be fit for use in eight weeks from time of pressing.

THE GARDEN

CELERY IN DOUBLE ROWS

Last summer instead of planting our celery in single rows as heretofore, we planted double rows, says a writer. The ground is upland, and was in fairly good condition, a crop of early potatoes having already been harvested. It was not replowed, but was well harrowed and leveled.

The rows where the celery was to be set were spaded, two spades wide. The upper soil was thrown to one side and well-rotted manure, supplemented with complete fertilizer, was used in the row. This was well raked in with the pronged hoe, the soil that was thrown out was returned and the plot leveled.

The plants were set by line, in double rows six inches apart and the plants six inches apart in the row. The double rows were four feet apart.

The plants grew with unusual vigor and averaged larger than those set in single rows, and better than any we have ever grown under the single row system. The advantage lies in the saving of labor in banking, and in economy of space, as more plants can be grown on the same land.

STARTING RASPBERRIES

The raspberry can be grown on almost any kind of soil, if well drained, but of course the better the soil the more vigorous the plants will be and the better able they will be to withstand injury from insects and diseases. We know some successful plantations on formerly poor hillsides, declares a writer, but they are well cared for and well manured. As a rule the lighter types of soils are well adapted to the growing of this fruit. A northern exposure where the plants will not be exposed to the hot summer sun should be selected if that is possible.

The land should be well prepared by plowing under a heavy application of manure or a legume crop. If this plowing is done in the fall the land will be ready for planting in the spring, which is considered the best time, as it gives the newly-set plants time to establish themselves before winter and they are thus not so apt to freeze out. Fall planting is often followed but in that case it is advisable to protect the plants with straw during the cold weather.

The plants are best set four or five feet apart. This gives room for horse cultivation, which reduces the labor of caring for the plantation while it is starting. The plants as they grow will gradually fill up the space between the rows and with some varieties it may be necessary to thin them out.

Where possible to do so, the plantation should be cultivated frequently during the summer to maintain a dust mulch and keep down the weeds. If the land is sloping it may be advisable to mulch with manure instead of cultivating as the same results will be gained in either case, and with the manure fertility is added to the soil. During the winter the ground should be either mulched with manure or straw or sowed to some cover crop.

Very little pruning is required during the first season. If the young shoots make good growth and reach a height of two feet the tips should be pinched off. This will cause them to branch out and become stocky. If the plants are tied to stakes or to wires that are fastened to posts to each end of the row they will stand up better and be easier to care for. After the crop is harvested the old canes should be cut out for they die after bearing. The fruit is always borne on wood of the previous year's growth so the new shoots should be cared for and the old ones disposed of.

There are two classes of raspberries, the black and the red. If we were setting out a new plantation we would include some of both.

It should be remembered that the raspberry is not without its enemies. A common disease that often does much damage is the anthracnose or cane rust. This is a fungous disease that attacks the young canes causing sunken, grayish spots. If unmolested the disease spreads and soon kills the cane. The recommended methods of control are to cut out all old and diseased canes and burn them, then spray the plantation. For this spraying a strong solution of copper sulphate, one pound to 25 gallons of water should be used in the spring before the buds swell, and then after the leaves are out use bordeaux mixture of 4-6-50 strength. This spraying should be repeated again after the fruit is harvested. If properly cared for a raspberry plantation should produce good crops of fruit for a number of years.

POULTRY

ANCONA CHICKENS

The Ancona is not a cross, but has been bred in Italy on the Ancona Islands for a hundred years. In general the birds are black, and each feather should be tipped with white, giving the bird a beautiful mottled appearance. The tip should be V-shaped, small and clear white.

There is no attempt at lacing. The black plumage shade beautifully, giving the birds that beautiful shade of bottle green when the sun shines on it. White feathers often occur in the tail, and this does not disqualify a bird, other things being equal. A dark under color, clear to the skin is to be desired. Dirty white or gray is very objectionable. They are alert and wide awake carry themselves proudly and altogether impress one with their importance.

The comb is single, of medium size, with from five to seven serrations. The face, wattles and comb are fine in texture and of bright red color. The ear lobes white and almond shaped. The combs of the males are erect, while that of the females curve to one side. The legs and beak are yellow, or yellow mottled with black. The legs are free from feathers or fuzz and very trim.

Many breeders of large flocks report 200 eggs each year for whole flocks. The English record shows that four Ancona hens laid 928 eggs, in twelve months. This is an average of 238 eggs for each hen. The eggs are white shelled and about the size of an average Plymouth Rock egg. Very smooth and white, they present an attractive appearance, which is no small matter when catering to fancy market trade.

The chicks are very spry and weigh two pounds at eight weeks old and dress out as plump as a quail. Being non-sitters, they lay the year round, with the exception of the molt. If given free range in the summer time, they will care for themselves. House them in good, comfortable houses and feed them right and they will be contented and happy, and do a good job of shelling out eggs. Do not expect a hen that must stand in the shelter of a barbed wire fence, roost on wagon wheels and gets a little corn from the frozen ground to lay eggs in the winter time, or to do any good at any time.

FATTENING CHICKENS

The first essential in fattening fowls of any kind is to keep them confined so that they can get as little exercise as possible. For this purpose crates or regular fattening pens are best. These pens should be so arranged that they can be easily cleaned. In many cases the bottom is left slatted so that the soft droppings caused by the fattening ration will drop through and thus not soil the feet and feathers.

The following method of fattening in which milk is used will give satisfactory results. A mash consisting of four parts of cornmeal, two parts wheat middlings and one part beef scraps, should be wetted with skim milk until it is thin enough to run from a spoon, should be fed to the chickens in troughs. They should be allowed to eat as much of this mash as they will. In addition to this they should be given all the water they will drink, and a plentiful supply of green food. This method produces a very fine, soft sweet meat.

In commercial milk fattening plants buttermilk is used in combination with ground feed similar to the above method, but the farmer will generally find it more convenient to use skim milk.

In following this method of fattening, on account of the soft mash food, liability to contamination, care should be taken to keep everything clean and sanitary. The troughs and dishes should be scalded after each feeding and the pens should also be kept well cleaned.

Many poultry raisers do not like the milk-feeding method or the forced feeding system, as they believe just as good results can be had with less trouble and less danger of contamination. Some just confine their fowls and greatly increase the corn in the regular ration fed and almost entirely feed them corn during the last week. One poultryman fattens his cockerels by separating them from the rest of the flock and feeding them a grain mixture in the morning of two parts cracked corn and one of wheat. They are given all of this mixture on a floor free of litter. At 1 o'clock they are given a bountiful supply of green food and at 3:30 the mash boxes are filled with a mash made as follows: Wheat bran eight parts, ground oats four parts, wheat middlings one part, corn meal one part, gluten meal one part, corn meal six parts, and green cut bone 16 parts. The mash is what he feeds his laying pullets plus a lot of corn meal.

Witte Engine Branch Opened in Pittsburgh

The increasing business from the New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central states has made it advisable for the Witte Engine Works of Kansas City, Mo., to open a factory branch in Pittsburgh, Pa., with offices in the Empire Building. It is not an unusual thing for an Eastern factory to open a branch in a Western distributing point, but it is unusual for a Western factory to open a branch in a big Eastern manufacturing city, as Witte has done in Pittsburgh. The Witte factory, making WITTE gasoline and kerosene engines exclusively for the past 28 years, has had a remarkable growth in volume of business, especially during the last three years. This growth has not been confined to any one section, but has been general in all of the states. The big trade in the Eastern states shows that the WITTE engine, by its own merits, has been able to make its way successfully against keen competition. The factory branch in Pittsburgh has been opened to make quicker deliveries in the Eastern territory, and to afford customers the saving in freight charges that comes from carload handling. Also to shorten the time of handling correspondence and repair service. Their factory branch will bear, in all respects, the same relation to the Eastern territory, as that maintained in the West by the home plant—full stock being carried at all times in both places, in charge of specialists who have grown up in the business.

We especially ask everyone who is interested in getting an engine, now or later, to write for a catalogue which will be sent free, either from our factory, 2615 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., or from Office 261, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Adv.

FARM BRIEFS

For winter feed for poultry there is nothing better and cheaper than alfalfa leaves.

Dark-shelled eggs are no richer than white ones, but they look it. There is little in that.

A patch of rape sown before the end of the month will provide fall pasture for the pigs and lambs.

Dwarf fruit trees do not come into bearing much, if any, sooner than standard trees of the same variety.

Rhubarb seed pods and seed stems should be cut out whenever seen, if you want the plants to do their best.

Cucumbers need frequent and thorough picking. If permitted to mature seed the vines stop producing new cukes.

Perhaps there is no better range for the hens than the orchard—and no better tenant for the orchard than the hen.

Sweet clover likes a firm seed bed. Top working of the soil, after a cultivated crop is the best preparation for it.

A load or two of gravel or gravel and sharp sand mixed, dumped in the chicken yard occasionally will solve the grit problem.

Dahlias should be staked to prevent the wind breaking them over. It is often well to thin out parts of the shoots. Better flowers result.

In properly matured pullets all surplus energy beyond that needed to meet the requirements of the body is available for the production of eggs.

For cabbage worms: Mix one part of fresh Persian insect-powder with four parts of air-slaked lime and dust it on the plants at regular intervals.

No crop is more susceptible to damage from moisture-sapping weeds than melons. Run the cultivator frequently to keep a dust mulch and kill the weeds.

Keep the young calves separated at feeding time. If you have not a set of calf stanchions snap a short chain into each calf's collar and fasten it to the wall.

Secrets of successful turnip growing: Have the seed-bed very fine, then roll it. Sow the seed soon after a rain and cover the seed by lightly rolling the ground.

The greatest success in successful poultry raising, for market and eggs, is to know your flock thoroughly, know which are the producers and get rid of the drones.

Do some of your appletrees refuse to bear every other year? Try thinning them down to a scant crop the year they are too full. Good apple men say this will correct the resting habit.

Asparagus experiments at Pennsylvania State College show that large roots are much more productive than small ones, and that it pays to discard the small roots and use only the large, strong ones.

The squab raiser will soon find the balance sheet in his favor if he will carefully select and care for his birds in a businesslike manner, handling them with a little time, cost and expense as possible.

Look out for sun-scald on trees that have not sufficient foliage to shade their own trunks and main limbs. A little forethought will enable you to shade the threatened parts in some manner, and thus stop the danger of damage to bark on the southwest side.

One of the most successful plants for securing a good "set" of alfalfa, is to sow it in the corn at the last cultivation. Soil conditions usually are excellent at that time, weeds have been held well in check and the shade aids in protecting the young alfalfa plants while conserving the moisture.

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Combination Wood Saw $10.95 — Special Low Bargain Price. Keep the boys on the farm! Do away with the drudgery of wood sawing with one of these up-to-date outfits. Frame of heavy hardwood, extra well braced and bolted; arranged for long poles or regular cordwood. Saw guard adjusts for saws 20 to 30 inches in diameter. Mandrel 4 ft. 1 in. long, 1 1-2 inches in diameter and turned down to fit 1 3-4 hole in saw. Balance wheel weighs 95 lbs. Weight, complete with extension table 300 pounds. Biz bargain at $10.95 (with table, but no saw). This unusual snap is but a specimen of the many like values secured in a recent big deal. Many other time, labor, and money saving devices at savings that will positively surprise you. Order "yours" today or write for complete Bargain Price List. Send for it today! Order by Lot No. 8P490. Price $10.95.

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SAMPLES OF EVERY KIND OF ROOFING FREE! Send for our Big Roofing Catalog showing everything in Roofing, and accessories at prices lowest ever made by anyone!

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Our recent gigantic purchase of the Rumely stock of Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Electric Light Plants, Ensilage Cutters, Feed Mills, Corn Huskers, Corn Shellers and Hay Balers enables us to offer these high-grade, brand new articles direct-to-you at less than dealers used to pay in carload lots. Never in our 23 years of PRICE-WRECKING have we offered such wonderful bargains! Duplicate parts can always be obtained.

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Barbed Wire Less Than 2c Per Rod — New Galvanized Heavy weight barbed wire, put up on reels of about 100 lbs. 2 point barbs. Strong and well made for long service. Price per 100 lbs., $1.95. Order by lot No. P-35.

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Rumely--Olds Gasoline Engines — 3 H. P. $45 Lot No. 36P1121 — Positively the greatest engine values ever offered. Here's your chance to own a famous RUMELY-OLDS Gasoline Engine for a mere fraction of its real worth. For 30 years the "OLDS" has ranked with the best made. It has no superiors for power, simplicity, reliability, ease of operation, durability and fuel economy. Repairs cost little or nothing. Parts easily obtainable.

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Rumely Electric Light Outfits $265 — A genuine "Rumely Special" Electric Light Plant complete in every detail for $265.00. Simple, safe, economical; anybody can run it. 75 8-candlepower and 25 16-candlepower lights rated at 30 volts, with 50 amperes. Famous Rumely-Falk Engine with all equipment, including magneto; shunt wound generator; switchboard containing rheostat, volt meter, ampere meter, ampere hour meter and all necessary switches and Willard batteries. Get our "Rumely Sale" prices on 150-200-500 light outfits. Tremendous savings and sat

BRITAIN FINDS AMERICAN PROTEST "UNSUSTAINABLE"

Rejects Demands for Modification of Sea Blockade, Holds It Legal to Forbid Certain Traffic With Neutrals Adjacent to Foes—Offers Arbitration.

Washington, Aug. 4.—"Unsustainable either in point of law or upon principles of international equity," is the British reply to the American protest against the blockade of neutral ports with an invitation to submit to international arbitration any cases in which the United States is dissatisfied with the action of British prize courts.

Bar Goods From Germany.

The British reply, in the Neches case, specifically is a declination to permit free passage to goods originating in Germany or in a territory under German control. The general cargo of the Neches originated in Belgium.

Sir Edward defends the blockade of neutral ports through which goods might go to Germany, and says that it is impossible to maintain that the right of a belligerent to prevent the commerce of his enemy be limited in any way suggested in the American notes on the subject. Referring finally to British measures to shut off commerce to and from Germany through neutral ports, Sir Edward says:

"We shall continue to apply these measures with every desire to occasion the least possible amount of inconvenience to persons engaged in legitimate commerce."

British Justification Views.

The changed conditions of warfare, the British note contends, require a new application of the principles of international law. The advent of the submarine, the airship and the alleged outrages by German troops in Belgium are cited as justification for the adoption of extreme measures. The British note is justified on the contention that the universally recognized fundamental principle of a blockade is that a belligerent is entitled to cut off effective means the sea-borne commerce of his enemy."

In the general reply to the American representations against the orders in council Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, addressing American Ambassador Page, begins by expressing the hope that he may be able to convince the administration in Washington "that the measures we have announced are not only reasonable and necessary in themselves, but constitute no more than an adaptation of the old principles of blockade to the peculiar circumstances with which we are confronted."

Grey Cites Lusitania Case.

"I need scarcely dwell," wrote Sir Edward, "on the obligations incumbent upon the allies to take every step in their power to overcome their common enemy in view of the shocking violation of the recognized rules and principles of civilized warfare of which he has been guilty during the present struggle."

Sir Edward refers to atrocities in Belgium, poisoning of wells in German Southwest Africa, use of poisonous gases against the allied troops in Flanders, and finally the sinking of the Lusitania, to show "how indispensable it is that we should leave unused no justifiable method of defending ourselves."

Coming to the question of the allied blockade of neutral ports, the note continues:

"In the various notes which I have received from your excellency, the right of a belligerent to establish a blockade of the enemy ports is admitted, a right which has obviously no value save in so far as it gives power to a belligerent to cut off the sea-borne exports and imports of his enemy.

Cuts Off Neutral Ports.

"The contention which I understand the United States government now puts forward is that if a belligerent nation is so circumstanced that his commerce can pass through adjacent neutral ports as easily as through ports in his own territory, his opponent has no right to interfere and must restrict his measures of blockade in such a manner as to leave such avenues of commerce still open to his adversary.

"This is a contention which his majesty's governments feels unable to accept and which seems to it unsustainable, either in point of law or upon principles of international equity.

"They are unable to admit that a belligerent violates any fundamental principle of international law by applying a blockade in such a way as to cut off the enemy's commerce with foreign countries through neutral ports, if the circumstances render such an application of the principles of blockade the only means of making it effective.

Uses American Argument.

"The government of the United States, indeed, intimates its readiness to take into account 'the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing legal blockade were formulated,' and recognizes that 'the form of close blockade with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports is no longer practicable in the face of an enemy posssessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defense by the use of submarines, mines and aircraft.'

"The only question, then, which can arise in regard to the measures resorted to for the purpose of carrying out a blockade upon these extended lines is whether, to use your excellency's words, they 'conform to the spirit and principles of the essence of the rules of war,' and we shall be content to apply this test to the action which we have taken in so far as it has necessitated interference with neutral commerce."

Cites Civil War Precedent.

Sir Edward Grey refers to the American civil war blockade of 3,000 miles of coast with a small number of vessels and recalls how the United States finally took recourse to blockading 'neighboring neutral territory which afforded convenient centers from which contraband could be introduced into confederate territory and from which blockade running could be facilitated.'

Sir Edward says "the difficulties which imposed upon the United States the necessity of reshaping some of the old rules" in the civil war case "are somewhat akin to those with which the allies are now faced in dealing with the trade of their enemy." He points out how easy it is for Germany to get or ship goods through near-by neutral ports, particularly Rotterdam.

"A blockade limited to enemy ports," he adds, "would leave open routes by which every kind of German commerce could pass almost as easily as through ports in her own territory." Hence an extension of the blockade to such neutral ports is defensible.

"Legitimate Cargo Passes."

"What is really important, in the general interest, is that adaptations of the old rules should not be made unless they are consistent with the general principle upon which an admitted belligerent right is based. It is also essential that all unnecessary injury to neutrals should be avoided. With these conditions it may be safely affirmed that the steps we are taking to intercept commodities on their way to and from Germany fully comply.

"We are interfering with no goods with which we should not be entitled to interfere by blockade if the geographical position and the conditions of Germany at present were such that her commerce passed through her own ports.

"We are taking the utmost possible care not to interfere with commerce genuinely destined for or proceeding from neutral countries."

Summary Demand Rejected.

Sir Edward argues it is impossible to maintain that the right of a belligerent to intercept the commerce of his enemy can be limited in the way suggested in the American notes on the subject.

The British reply in the case of the steamer Neches, the summary release of which was demanded by the United States, is a short declination to allow free passage to goods originating in Germany or in a territory under German control. The general cargo of the Neches originated in Belgium.

BLADE PATTERNS
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The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 7152—Ladies' Dress.

very simple and pretty this dress has a short blouse with center front closing, and collar that may be long or short sleeves. The three gore skirt is attached to a belt and also has a panel in front. The pattern is cut in sizes 24 to 44 in. bust measure.

No. 7278—Boys' Blouse.

This is a one piece garment, sleeves and body cut in one. The closing is in front with the usual box pleat and the neck may have a band finish or a permanent turn-over collar. The sleeves end at the wrist and are finished with a shirt cuff.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

No. 6717—Ladies' Waist.

Crepe de chine or voile can be used to make this waist. The sleeves are in one piece. The collar can be worn high or low, as preferred. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure.

No. 7343—Children's Dress.

Any of the pretty figured materials can be used to make this little dress. The dress closes at the front and can be made with or without the smocking and with the sleeves in long or short length.

The pattern is cut in sizes 1, 3 and 5 yrs.

Ruchings.

Ruchings of silk, pinked usually at the edges, are used for trimming midsummer frocks of taffeta. These ruchings are widely used on taffeta coats, as they give the necessary flare at the bottom of the skirts to hold them out about the ankles.

6868—Ladies' Dressing Sacque and Cap.

The cap is round and not very full, with a separate ruffle in Charlotte Corday style. The sacque has a surplice closing, an open neck trimmed with a small collar and sleeves cut in one with the body sections.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure.

No. 6703—Ladies' Combination.

This is a one piece combination corset cover and petticoat. The lines are shapely and scant, so that there is no bulk. A beading and gathering ribbon are used at the neck and also at the waist and the garment is slipped on over the head.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure.

No. 7334—Misses' Dress.

The high school or college girl will find this style smart and comfortable for general wear. The plain waist has the fullness of the fronts laid in pleats near the shoulder and the neck open in front, with a ribbon tie across from the sides of the high collar. The sleeves are plain and long or short. The two gore skirt has the lower portion of front and back cut out and a pleated panel inserted in the opening.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

No. 6870—Girls' Apron.

This simple garment is cut in a single piece. It covers the entire front of the dress and the skirt sections of the back, extensions of which cross over and fasten to the fronts at each shoulder.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

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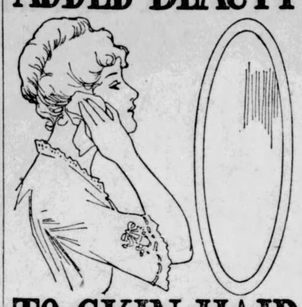

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UNCLE SAM IS RICHEST EVER

Has More Gold in His Strong Box Than Any Country on Earth.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The United States has today the largest amount of gold in her history, greater than any other country on earth.

The gold held in cash or bullion is $2,006,399,539. At the last report England had about $800,000,000 practically. The last reports in 1907 were that Germany held $1,044,000,000. The United States that year had $1,622,000,000. Other leading countries of Europe held as follows:

France, $906,000,000 (about); Russia. $907,000,000; Great Britain, $564,000,000; Austria. $303,000,000; Italy. $205,000,000.

Our Balance in Trade.

The largest stock of gold held in the United States represents the loss in gold to the United States of the principal countries of Europe on account of the balance of trade in our favor.

The supply of gold in the world is said by experts to be greatest today in the world's history. The production during the first half of the 19th century was at the rate of $15,749,000 a year. Then came the discovery of gold in California, and it jumped to an average during the next 50 years of $124,892,000 a year. The United States is accumulating gold at the rate of about $12,000,000 every month, based on the return for July.

$35.53 for Everyone.

The gold supply of the United States is distributed as follows: Treasury assets in cash or bullion, $226,076,821; held by federal reserve banks and reserve agents, $6,629,902; in circulation, $596,561,674. The rest is in coin or bullion at the mint.

The amount of money of all kinds, per capita, in the United States on August 1 was $35.33 as against $33.90 on August 1, 1914, and against $16.92 January 1, 1879.

CONFERENCE TO PLAN DEFENSES

Military Preparedness to Be Chief Topic in National Gathering.

Washington, Aug. 4. — Plans for the conference on national defense, to be held here under auspices of the National Defense League, October 4-7, immediately following the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, are under way. Many thousands of the veterans who attend the G. A. R. encampment will remain in Washington for the sessions of the conference on national defense, which will be presided over by Representative Julius Kahn, of California, chairman, and U. S. Senator Robert F. Broussard, of Louisiana, vice chairman of the National Defense League.

While the conference will be held under auspices of the National Defense League, it will not be a convention of the league, but a great gathering of representative citizens from every state in the union, who will consider what measure must be taken by congress and the states to increase the navy, army, National Guard and coast defenses—to put the country in a military and naval position where it will be able to maitnain its dignity and security throughout the world.

Any Citizen May Attend.

The national defense conference is unique in that all citizens of the United States are invited to attend the conference. Any citizen, man or woman, from any section of this country, can attend the conference as an accredited delegate and participate in the deliberations on national defense simply by sending his name and address to the National Defense League, Riggs Building, Washington, D. C., with notification of his intention to take part in the conference. No other appointment or credentials are necessary.

This will be the first great national gathering of any kind in this country where everybody is invited to attend.

A large number of members of congress, governors, state legislators, mayors, officers of commercial organizations, editors, veterans and members of patriotic organizations and hundreds of prominent citizens from every part of the country already have signified their intention of attending.

Cabinet Officers to Speak.

The program, now being arranged, will last four days, and will include some of the greatest speakers and men of national fame. The speakers' program is to be announced later. It will include cabinet officers, governors, senators, representatives and many prominent citizens.

There is a nation-wide interest in the national defense problem. A statement issued today by the National Defense League said:

"After more than two years of persistent propaganda and a large amount of work by the National Defense League, which was the first and pioneer defense organization, we rejoice that the people have at last waked up to the necessity for adequate preparation.

"We must have a larger navy, a larger army, a larger National Guard, more coast fortifications, more naval ships, more field guns, more submarines, more rifles and more ammunition of every kind."

Ashamed of her bad complexion

It you, too, are embarrassed by a pimply, blotchy, unsightly skin

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will probably clear it. Just try Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment regularly for a week and see if they do not make a blessed difference in your complexion.

Sold by all druggists. Prescribed by doctors for 20 years for most skin troubles. Use Resinol Soap for your shampoo, too.

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Underwoods, Smiths, Remingtons, Olivers, at cut-rate prices. 500 Typewriters at $12.50. Guaranteed 5 years with exchange privilege. Anybody who can read and write can operate a typewriter. Write for *Free Trial Offer.*

A-M Mfg. Co., Desk H 162 N. Dearborn St., Chicago

The BEASTS of TARZAN

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

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Continued from First Page

CHAPTER VIII.

The Dance of Death.

Through the luxuriant, tangled vegetation of the Stygian jungle night a great lithe body made its way sinuously and in utter silence upon its soft padded feet.

Onl ytwo blazing points of yellow-green flame shone occasionally with the reflected light of the equatorial moon that now and again pierced the softly sighing roof rustling in the night wind.

Occasionally the beast would stop with high-held nose sniffing searchingly. At other times a quick, brief incursion into the branches above delayed it momentarily in its steady journey toward the east. To its sensitive nostrils came the subtle unseen spoor of many a tender four-footed creature, bringing the slaver of hunger to the cruel, drooping jowl.

But steadfastly it kept on its way, strangely ignoring the cravings of appetite that at another time would have sent the rolling, fur-clad muscles flying at some soft throat.

All that night the creature pursued its lonely way, and the next day it halted only to make a single kill, which it tore to fragments and devoured with sullen, grumbling rumbles as though half famished for lack of food.

It was dusk when it approached the palisade that surrounded a large native village. Like the shadow of a swift and silent death it circled the village, nose to the ground, halting at last close to the palisade, where it almost touched the backs of several huts. Here the beast sniffed for a moment, and then turning its head upon one side listened with up-pricked ears.

What it heard was no sound by the standard of human ears, yet to the highly attuned and delicate organs of the beast a message seemed to be borne to the savage brain. A wondrous transformation was wrought in the motionless mass of statuesque bone and muscle that had an instant before stood as though carved out of living bronze.

As if it had been poised upon steel springs, suddenly released, it rose quickly and silently to the top of the palisade, disappearing, stealthily and catlike, into the dark space between the wall and the back of an adjacent hut.

In the village street beyond women were preparing many little fires and fetching cooking pots filled with water, for a great feast was to be celebrated ere the night was many hours older. About a stout stake near the center of the circling fires a litle knot of black warriors stood conversing, their bodies smeared with white and blue and ochre in broad and grotesque bands. Great circles of color were drawn about their eyes and lips, and from their clay plastered coiffures rose gay feathers and bits of long, straight wire.

The village was preparing for the feast, while in a hut at one side of the scene of the coming orgy the bound victim of their bestial appetites lay waiting for the end. And such an end!

Tarzan of the Apes tensing his mighty muscles strained at the bonds that pinioned him; but they had been reinforced many times at the instigation of the Russian, so that not even the ape-man's giant brawn could budge him.

Death!

Tarzan had looked the Hideous Hunter in the face many a time, and smiled. And he would smile again tonight when he knew the end was coming quickly; but now his thoughts were not of himself, but of those others—the dear ones who must suffer most because of his passing.

Jane would never know the manner of it. For that he thanked Heaven; and he was thankful also that she at least was safe in the heart of the world's greatest city. Safe among kind and loving friends who would do their best to lighten her misery.

But the boy!

Tarzan writhed at the thought of him. His son! And now he — the mighty Lord of the Jungle—he, Tarzan, King of the Apes, the only one in all the world fitted to find and save the child from the horrors that Rokoff's evil mind had planned—had been trapped like a silly, dumb creature. He was to die in a few hours, and with him would go the child's last chance of succor.

Rokoff had been in to see and revile and abuse him several times during the afternoon; but he had been able to wring no word of remonstrance or murmur of pain from the lips of the giant captive.

So at last he had given up, reserving his particular bit of exquisite mental torture for the last moment, when, just before the savage spears of the cannibals should forever make the object of his hatred immune to further suffering, the Russian planned to reveal to his enemy the true whereabouts of his wife whom he thought safe in England.

Dusk had fallen upon the village and the ape-man could hear the preparations going forward for the torture and the feast. The dance of death he could picture in his mind's eye—for he had seen the thing many times in the past. Now he was to be the central figure, bound to the stake.

The torture of the slow death as the circling warriors cut him to bits with the fiendish skill, that mutilated without bringing unconsciousness, had no terrors for him. He was inured to suffering and to the sight of blood and to cruel death; but the desire to live was no less strong within him, and until the last spark of life should flicker and go out, his whole being would remain quick with hope and determination. Let them relax their watchfulness but for an instant, he knew that his cunning mind and giant muscles would find a way to escape—escape and revenge.

As he lay, thinking furiously on every possibility of self-salvation, there came to his sensitive nostrils a faint and familiar scent. Instantly every faculty of his mind was upon the alert. Presently his trained ears caught the sound of the soundless presence without — behind the hut wherein he lay.

His lips moved, and though no sound came forth that might have been appreciable to a human ear beyound the walls of his prison, yet he realized that the one beyond would hear. Already he knew who that one was, for his nostrils had told him as plainly as your eyes or mine tell us of the identity of an old friend whom we come upon in broad daylight.

An instant later he heard the soft sound of a fur-clad body and padded feet scaling the outer wall behind the hut and then a tearing at the poles which formed the wall. Presently through the hole thus made slunk a great beast, pressing its cold muzzle close to his neck.

It was Sheeta, the panther.

The beast sniffed round the prostrate man, whining a little. There was a limit to the interchange of ideas which could take place between these two, and so Tarzan could not be sure that Sheeta understood all that he attempted to communicate to him. That the man was tied and helpless Sheeta could, of course, see; but that to the mind of the panther this would carry any suggestion of harm in so far as his master was concerned, Tarzan could not guess.

What had brought the beast to him? The fact that he had come augured well for what he might accomplish; but when Tarzan tried to get Sheeta to gnaw his bonds asunder the great animal could not seem to understand what was expected of him, and, instead, but licked the arms and wrists of the prisoner.

Presently there came an interruption. Someone was approaching the hut. Sheeta gave a low growl and slunk into the blackness of a far corner. Evidently the visitor did not hear the warning sound, for almost immediately he entered the hut — a tall, naked, savage warrior.

He came to Tarzan's side and pricked him with a spear. From the lips of the ape-man came a weird, uncanny sound, and in answer to it there leaped from the blackness of the hut's furthermost corner a bolt of fur-clad death. Full upon the breast of the painted savage the great beast struck, burying sharp talons in the black flesh and sinking great yellow fangs in the ebos throat.

There was a fearful scream of anguish and terror from the black, and mingled with it was the hideous challenge of the killing panther. Then came silence—silence except for the rending of bloody flesh and the crunching of human bones between mighty jaws.

The noise had brought sudden quiet to the village without. Then there came the sound of voices in consultation.

High-pitched, fear-filled voices and deep, low tones of authority as the chief spoke. Tarzan and the panther heard the approaching footsteps of many men, and then, to Tarzan's surprise, the great cat rose from across the body of its kill, and slunk noiselessly from the hut through the aperture through which it had entered.

The man heard the soft scraping of its body as it passed over the top of the palisade, and then silence. From the opposite side of the hut he heard the savages approaching to investigate.

He had little hope that Sheeta would return, for had the great cat intended to defend him against all comers it would have remained by his side as it heard the approaching savages without.

Tarzan knew how strange were the workings of the brains of the mighty carnivora of the jungle—how fiendishly fearless they might be in the face of certain death, and again how timid upon the slightest provocation. There was no doubt in his mind but that some note of the approaching blacks vibrating with fear had struck an answering chord in the nervous system of the panther, sending him slinking through the jungle, his tail between his legs.

The man gave an imperceptible shrug. Well, what of it? He had expected to die, and, after all, what might Sheeta have done for him other than to maul a couple of his enemies before a rifle in in the hands of one of the whites in the village should have dispatched him.

If the cat could have released him! Ah! that would have resulted in a very different story; but it had proved beyond the understanding of Sheeta, and now the beast was gone and Tarzan must definitely abandon hope.

The natives were at the entrance to the hut now, peering fearfully into the dark interior. Two in advance held lighted torches in their left hands and ready spears in their right. They held back timorously against those behind, who were pushing them forward.

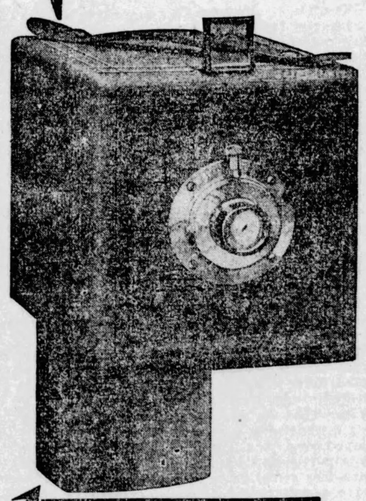
The shrieks of the panther's victim mingled with those of the great cat had wrought mightily upon their poor nerves, and now the awful silence of the dark interior seemed even more terribly ominous than had the frightful screaming.

(To Be Continued.)

Titian, the painter, missed a century of life by a single year. His dates are 1477-1576. In his ninety-eighth year he painted his famous Battle of Lepanto.

No Money In Advance

This Marvelous CAMERA On FREE TRIAL!



Only 10,000 of these marvelous, instantaneous picture-taking and making cameras to be sent out absolutely on approval without a penny in advance just to prove that it is the most wonderful invention—the camera sensation of the age. So **you** must send for it **quick!** Just think of it—the new Mandel-ette

Takes and Makes Finished Pictures INSTANTLY!

You press the button, drop card in developer and in **one minute** take out a **perfect, finished** post card photo 2½x3½ inches in size. Camera, itself, is about 4½x5x7 inches. Loads in daylight 16 to 50 post cards at one time.

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Not a bit of the muss and bother of the ordinary kodak or camera. It is instantaneous photography! Universal focus lens produces sharp pictures at all distances. Pictures develop and print automatically. Can't overdevelop. Results positively amazing.

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No difference who you are or where you live we will send you the complete Mandel-ette outfit absolutely on approval and give you 10 days to test it. If not satisfactory return it. If you wish to keep it, simply pay $1.00 when you get the camera and $1.00 per month until our special price of only $5 is paid. When you see what elegant pictures it takes—so quick, so easy, with no trouble at all—you'll be surprised.

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No red tape of any kind. Monthly payments so small you'll not notice them. Simply fill out and send coupon today. Send no money. No references required. Lots of fun and big profits.

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Plain instructions and everything complete with outfit so you can begin taking pictures the moment it arrives. We guarantee that even a child can operate it. Mail coupon now. No risk or obligation to keep camera.

Chicago Ferrotype Company,
Desk 151 Ferrotype Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WOULDN'T TAKE $50 FOR MY "MANDEL-ETTE"

I received the "Mandel-ette" Camera yesterday and am well pleased with it. Learned how to make good pictures in an hour and would not take $50 for it if I could not get another one.
Alfred L. Dustman, Berlin Center, Ohio.

IT'S A WONDER

The "Mandel-ette" safely at hand, and I am getting fine pictures "first crack out of the box." It's a wonder and I anticipate much pleasure in operating it.
W. H. Starkweather,
Wisconsin Veterans' Home, Wis.

$14 IN 5 HOURS

The "Mandel-ette" Camera I got from you some time ago is a wonder. I took in $14 in about five hours with it on the 4th.
C. A. Sund, Blabon, N. Dak.

EVERYBODY LIKES IT

I received my "Mandel-ette" some time ago. It was in good shape and everything O. K. I am well pleased with it. Everybody likes it.
A. A. Newhall, Surf, Calif.

BEST CAMERA IN THE WORLD

I am so well pleased with the "Mandel-ette" that I would not take $25 for it if I could not get another like it. I know that when people learn the "Mandel-ette" process they will never be satisfied with the old plate and film cameras and there will be a big demand for the best camera in the world, "Mandel-ette."
A. H. Hoffman, Wildomar, Calif.

SURELY A WONDER

Received "Mandel-ette" as per agreement, and gentlemen, I wish to express my gratitude, most fully, for your prompt attention to my request.
I have already taken a few pictures with your camera, and I am forced to admit, that your so called "Mandel-ette" is most surely a Wonder. Arthur Hawthorn Lee,
Coalspur, Alberta

FINE RESULTS AT FIRST ATTEMPT

I received the camera all O. K. and I was surprised to see the results of the first attempts I made to turn out a photo. The "Mandel-ette" is one certainly worth the money and will do all you claim for it and even more.
James Colyer, Monroe, Iowa.

GREAT PLEASURE WITH HIS

The Camera is certainly a dandy. I was surprised to know that it could take a photo so fast. I have had great pleasure with it. Everybody thinks it is the only thing.
Fred Witte, Central Point, Oregon

REMARKABLY CLEAR PICTURES

I received the "Mandel-ette" some time ago and am having all kinds of fun with it. It takes remarkably clear pictures. The "Mandel-ette" needs no recommendation. I just show the pictures to my friends and they all understand at once what a fine camera it is.
Gertrude E. Gesler, Bangor, Wis.

CAN'T BE BEAT

I beg to thank you for your "Mandel-ette". I got it all right. It is a daisy. The machine can't be beat, there is nothing like it.
James McDowell, Bismark, Mo.

PLEASED

Received my "Mandel-ette" on Saturday and am well pleased with it. I have never taken a camera or kodak picture before but my pictures were good. I would recommend the "Mandel-ette" to anybody wanting a good, inexpensive camera.
Margaret Smithe, Dexter, Mo.

$8 IN 4 HOURS—COULD HAVE MADE MORE

I got the "Mandel-ette" on Friday evening and started work on Saturday morning. Made $8 the first four hours and run out of cards. Could have made that much more if I had cards. Harry Singleton, Claysburg, Pa.

PICTURES A SURPRISE

Am well pleased with the "Mandel-ette". Had no previous experience with cameras or kodaks before but found the "Mandel-ette" very easy to operate. It does all you claim for it—the "One Minute" pictures are a surprise to everyone. Thank you for your promptness in sending the camera and supplies.
Mrs. Anna Hegner, Beaver Falls, Pa.

SURPRISED ABBOTT

I received my "Mandel-ette" and full equipment in fine condition. Have made several pictures, which surprised me, they being so natural. I have no knowledge of photography whatever, but made fine pictures at first attempt.
I expect to have lots of fun with my "Mandel-ette" in the future.
Horace B. Abbot, Beaukiss, Texas

Chicago Ferrotype Co.,
Desk 151 Ferrotype Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Send me at once one complete model Mandel-ette Camera outfit including supply of post cards and instructions. I agree to pay $1 when I get the camera, examine and test it thoroughly and if satisfied keep it and pay you $1.00 a month until your special price of only $5.00 is paid. Otherwise I will return it at the end of 10 days.

Name .....
Street and No .....
Town ..... State .....

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1915.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Nature is beautifully old-fashioned all the time.

Taxes do not have to toot a horn to make men dodge.

To be successful, a liar must keep in constant practice.

We make it a rule never to blame the fish for not biting.

Sometimes an explosive mouth is dangerous as dynamite.

War has made a lot of motherly women of English suffragettes.

The total cost of the war passed comprehension many weeks ago.

Religion is all right, when it doesn't absorb all a man's common sense.

Of the Democratic party it may be said: Ye shall know it by its deficit.

Every farmer, when he sows wheat, is an optimist and doesn't realize it.

Not one political job out of ten is worth half the lies that are told to get it.

Prohibition will make greater strides in this country when the politicians catch he step.

Never tell a man you have a cold. It only gives him an opportunity to offer a cure. Safety first.

Anybody who understands human nature can make predictions that are bound to come true.

Man has been known to reform just to disappoint the neighbors, who said he was going to the devil.

There is a difference between coming to this country to become an adopted son and coming to adopt the country.

If there are just as good fish in the sea as ever were caught, a pretty widow knows how to land one of them.

What has become of the old-fashioned preacher who used to scare the children with descriptions of the hereafter?

People never give the girl who marries the middle-aged rich man the benefit of the doubt. She did it for his money.

The old-fashioned man who used to say, "Put a fool on a horse and he will go full gallop," never saw a motorcycle.

Too many thousands of men who help to make history do not live to see what it looks like. It is a sad business.

Nearly every man has in mind some particular thing that ought to be prohibited by law. And of such are legislatures made.

Never be hasty in arriving at conclusions. The fellow you look upon as the missing link may be a gentle husband and father.

Anything the United States does to Mexico will be for the good of that country. Matters cannot be made worse down there.

America's sympathy for Belgium amounted to about sixty million dollars. The Belgians will never call us moneygrubbers.

"The devil made the kitchen," says a man who is walking from the East to San Francisco. But what of it, so long as an angel presides over it?

"A self-made man," says a philosopher, "can beat an old rooster at crowing." But the self-made man doesn't begin crowing at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Experience counts in nearly everything except the consumption of alcohol. Men who have stuck to it longest are the most unsuccessful drinkers.

"Give us this day our daily chance to beat somebody," is not an illuminating petition. Yet there are people who would not be wholly inconsistent in thus paraphrasing the Lord's Prayer.

You may imagine the fellow who was arguing with you quit because he was beaten, but there is always the probability that he thought it would be useless to waste any more words on a fool.

"If men knew how to cook," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "they would have cherry pie every day." Uh-huh; and spoil everything with satiation. Woman is superior. She holds something back, and fills man with anticipatory joy.

"John B. Gough and Francis Murphy accomplished a great deal of good," says one writer. That they did good is true, but while they were doing it men continued to die of alcoholism and children went hungry. The good one or two men can do is at best very little. Only large armies can whip John Barleycorn.

NOT FOR PRISONERS ALONE

Convicts are not the only one who profit by the new spirit which permeates prison management. The effect on the people at large is hardly less helpful or less important. Warden Thomas Osborne has revolutionized unsavory Sing Sing with such striking effect that he and his reforms have attracted the deserved attention of the entire state. Men who never before have thought seriously of the possibilities of re-creating and re-making men are awake to the whole program. They begin to see in the prison a hospital rather than a punishment house. They see in Sing Sing an institution whose primary object may come to be to make men better rather than keep men locked up.

As much can be said for prisons in a dozen or more of the more progressive states of the union. The great work of Gov. Hunt in Arizona, of West in Oregon, of Warden Tynan in Colorado, of Sanders in Iowa, leaves no doubt of the permanent acceptance of the idea among the people everywhere, as well as its permanent success.

More humanitarianism, coupled with more sense, in the handling of prison inmates has its deep effect on human character everywhere. The average citizen is going to become more reasonable and more kind—more normal, if you please—because of a new understanding and a new kindness, which we are exercising in our treatment of those who offend against society. Quetelet, a famous Belgian prison expert, was fond of saying that society gets the criminals it deserves. Lacassagne, a Frenchman whose investigations led him deep into the whole subject of criminology, put it in somewhat similar fashion when he wrote that society is the soil in which the criminal microbe flourishes.

In short, a new attitude on the part of society is going to create a new "soil" in society. The humanizing of the public will indeed prove to be one of the big results of the humanizing of prisons.

HOW WE ONCE TALKED

Recently, the Armour people began the operation of a gigantic packing plant in Argentina. A publication devoted to the interests of South American countries speaks of the establishment in these terms:

"It is admittedly the largest, finest and most perfectly appointed packing house ever built anywhere. It is anticipated that its operation will give an impetus to further beef raising and will practically create swine raising on a large scale in South America. It may mean a new source of meat supply for North America. * * * It is a real influence for more trade between the two countries."

This is the way that Americans once talked when a new industrial plant was opened. We are proud of progress in industry and found no hesitancy in boasting of great benefits to flow from it. But with the beginning of the muckraking period we dropped such speech. Suspicion succeeded pride. Instead of seeing benefits, we trembled over prospective oppressions.

The honest muckrakers had no accusations against industry. They were concerned only in breaking up certain practices which had developed in certain small sections of industry. They were out to expose and destroy the parasites of trade, not to prove trade unworthy or harmful. But they were few, and the unscrupulous muckrakers many. As a result, Americans first look for crooked motives and last for good to come.

DEFENSE—THE BIGGEST ISSUE

State by state the union is kicking off its threadbare blanket of false security and actually waking up to the needs of national defense.

The people of the United States should be grateful to Providence that there happens to be a set of governors, north, east, west and south, who are sensitive enough to feel the prick of responsibility for the wretched unpreparedness of their various states in the face of military extingencies.

Military preparedness for national defense is the subject fastened upon for the annual conference of governors to be held in Boston this month.

Governors and former governors are coming from all the states of the union. They are the men who know the weakenss of the military system. They are the men who must make themselves responsible for that weakness. The people expect it. The people will demand it.

It is splendidly significant that this conference of governors is going to be devoted to this subject of defense. It shows that Uncle Sam has been prodded wide awake.

Let's be glad, too, that the governors are going to meet in Boston. Boston is near Lexington and Concord and the graves of the minute men. Boston knew Americans unafraid—Americans who trusted in God and kept their powder dry.

UNTIL THE MORROW

Ben Tillman, perpetual senator from South Carolina, can't see the need of a special session of congress to provide for the national defense. This doesn't sound thrillingly important. But it happens that Tillman is the chairman of the naval affairs committee of the senate and as such his opinion, unfortunately, amounts to something. Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the military affairs committee, thinks the same way. They both said so day before yesterday in Portland, Oregon.

These two distinguished Americans have just been up in Alaska. Doubtless they are critically concerned with the problem of the refrigeration of blubber, or the inauguration of a plan for the suppression of the communal igloo, or, mayhaps, the amelioration of the condition of superannuated walrus hunters. All of these projects and many similar ones too heavy for mere typewriter attack are doubtless worthy of the consideration of these able exponents. One might be pardoned, however, for the gentle and modest assumption that the issue of national defense is uppermost by several layers, in the minds of men and women who are given to the praiseworthy practice of thinking.

Alaska can wait. She has proved good at this. The question of national defense must not and cannot wait.

These tourist senators have served faithfully and well in the upper house. Far be it from us to sow in the minds of anybody so much as the shadowy suggestion of a desire for their farewells. But with the utmost of diplomatic courtesy might we broach the idea of creating new committees on which they might exercise their well known qualities of chairmanship. Everybody knows that there is a variety of large and perfectly harmless committees in every well regulated senate. The addition of another one or two wouldn't make anybody a bit angry. For instance there might be the committee for the better systematizing of the locking of barns after horses are stolen. Senator Tillman, hailing from the south, might be gratified to head the committee for the popularization of the siesta in America.

But for the chairmanships of the naval and military affairs committees, God give us live ones.

COMPEL ARBITRATION

Germany, after footless weeks of diplomatic mouthings, continues her campaign of under-sea piracy. England, after a fruitless series of Anglo-Saxon phrases, clings to her ruthless practices as self-anointed mistress of the seven seas. And each nation justifies its lawlessness by charging the other with "flagrant violations of the principles of international law."

Meanwhile the flag of the American republic grows in derision day by day as a symbol of liberty and justice and as a shelter for the lives and rights of its citizens and a guarantor of the peace and safety of the lesser peoples of the Western hemisphere.

The situation has become intolerable.

Has not the time come for American leadership in a world-wide demand for peace? Hasn't the United States strength enough and spirit enough and courage enough to enlist every peaceful nation of the earth in a sharp, unyielding, unified demand that the belligerents submit their differences to a world-court and begin the ending of the European horror?

Both England and Germany have, with covert sneers, indicated their willingness to submit their differences with the States to arbitration. And that fact, The Blade believes, offers President Wilson his opportunity for the opening wedge. If the hulking military giants who, in their blood-madness are overturning the peace and happiness of the world, are willing to arbitrate with Washington, they can be forced to accept arbitration with every other country now at peace. And if our government can persuade Sweden and Norway and Spain and Denmark and China and the Latin-American republics and every other capital of the earth to join us in a demand for such action, the central empires and the allies will be brought sharply face to face with the prospect of losing, for generations, the friendly, unhampered commercial intercourse with the world that is vital to their national future.

The United States cannot approach the problem with finger-bowl and powder puff. If the world which is suffering from the European war-madness is to deal with the situation it must deal with squared jaw and bared fists.

But if the blood at Washington is red enough and the backbone strong enough, the problem can be solved—now.

STAGING A COMEBACK

The revival of activity on behalf of single tax is one of the phenomena of the last two years. While numerically a small minority of the nation, the disciples of Henry George are becoming daily more active and confident. They have never aimed to found a separate political party, but they work in and through all parties.

The movement has had its ups and its downs since Henry George issued his famous work in the early eighties. Once Michigan failed to establish the system by the bare majority of one vote in the legislature. Again Delaware was invaded by an army of single tax speakers in an effort to carry the state by storm. Election day found many of the spellbinders in jail where the opposition had placed them for safe keeping and the state was narrowly saved from the innovation.

From 1895 the movement declined until its recent recrudescence. What seems to have handicapped the early single taxer was the fact that he carried too much good news on his person. It may be possible that earth can be turned into paradise by a change in the tax laws, but 99 men out of every hundred are not sufficiently interested in such a statement to investigate it.

The modern single tax argument is more frequently cast along less presumptuous lines. The claim is made that only one form of value, site value, is enhanced by public improvements, hence the logic of deriving revenue from that form of property which absorbs the benefit. The hopeless tangle of existing tax laws helps to win a hearing for this form of argument.

The movement is showing enough vitality to indicate that, at some time or place single tax will be given a trial. When this event takes place, the system will stand or fall by the results. Argument, the present forte of the single taxer, will thereafter be useless or superfluous.

RADIUM

It is highly possible that radium may never attain a permanent position in medical science. Its tests upon cancer are still in the experimental stage and like many other things which seem at the time of their discovery to have remedial effects, it may eventually be rejected as unworthy.

But rejected by the doctors or not, radium will assuredly command some better place in the world than as a curiosity for chemists to play with. It has properties, so far unutilized, which promise wonderful developments. It gives forth a well-nigh inexhaustible flow of energy. So far, no way has been hit upon for putting this energy to work, for speeding it up or holding it in leash. The material is still exceedingly expensive. But the fact that government scientists have succeeded in cutting the cost of production to less than a third of what it was lends weight to the hope that, as in the case of aluminum, the price may be brought down from the clouds to a basis permitting its quotation in terms less like those for kohinoors.

MR. WILSON WANTS TO KNOW

Not Mr. Bryan's filbustering nor Mr. Carnegie's corps of paid peace-at-any-price spellbinders will blockade the program for an adequate national defense. The program is going through.

In calling for complete reports on the condition of the two military services, the President has given indication that he is unable to escape that uneasiness which has visited many thousands of his countrymen in recent months.

He, more than any of us, is in position to judge whether there is any present hope for force ceasing to serve as the world's chief arbiter. If these is any prospect of aggression either from Europe or from Asia, he, best of all Americans, is in position to note it. His long silence in the midst of agitation for better defense tended to prove that all the misgivings were foolish and unnecessary. But his call to the secretaries of war and navy now justifies those misgivings.

The country which through miserliness and blindness refuses to establish a protection against foreign aggression invites annihilation. Furthermore, it deserves annihilation.

It's mighty trying, but we suppose a man ought to be tolerant when he hears a faded rag and a bone and a hank of hair telling her laundered bulldog to be careful not to get his feet wet.

Put alfalfa in the market as a human food and there arises the danger that it will be adulterated with white clover, which would give the consumer the "slobbers."

Every hour of the day John Barleycorn gives demonstrations of what he can do to mankind.

CANNOT APPRECIATE MUSIC

Many Intelligent People Afflicted With Tune Deafness.

We often hear of people being color-blind, but few of us realize there is such a thing as tune-deafness. It prevents those affected from appreciating music, which to the melody-deaf is nothing but noise. The most intelligent people often suffer in this way.

Empress Catherine of Russia used to declare that for her music was a nerve-trying din, and Napoleon I. hated any form of melody. Victor Hugo had to be coaxed by the composer who put his famous lines to music. "Are not my verses," he used to say, "sufficiently harmonious to stand without the assistance of disagreeable noises?" Doctors say that the power to appreciate music depends upon a perfect combination of the nerve and brain.

Some people's nerves readily carry musical sounds to the mind, in others nerves impede their passage to the brain-cells. Good musicians are more often born than made. Nature has provided them with nerves which instinctively carry musical chords to the brain. That is why a good musician can memorize a tune after hearing it played over once. Every note has been clearly recorded in their brain. Those with less sensitive musical nerves receive a dull impression of any music they may hear, and thus they are unable to remember it unless it is drummed into their brain by repeated playing.

Joins Husband in Alaska

MRS. HENRY CLARKE COE JR.

Fairbanks, Alaska, July 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, Jr., will make their home in this city. Mrs. Coe arrived here a few days ago and joined her husband, who disappeared from his home in Boston on January 30, last, and was later found here. The couple seem to be very happy and Coe is doing well in the employ of a mining machinery company. It is though that Coe was an aphasia victim at the time of his disappearance and that he is rapidly recovering his mental strength.

Sunday School

A POLITICIAN'S BIGGEST BLUNDER

The International Sunday School Lesson for August 15 is "Jeroboam Leads Israel Into Sin."—I. Kings 12:25-33.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Politics is not only something we read about in the day's newspaper; it has existed, and quite according to type, from the earliest days of organized society. Our Sunday school lesson is about a king who was a politician when he should have been a statesman. The difference between the two has been defined as, "A statsman thinks of 'my country,' whereas a politician thinks of 'my district.'" A politician is bent first on pleasing people; a statesman on serving them. A land may be cursed with politicians, but it can be only blessed with statesmen. The former busies himself while in office with his own re-election and self-interest, appropriating government funds in ways that will serve himself, even though vast national interests are imperiled. A statesman will sacrifice his future for a principle. Jeroboam was a shrewd politician, who purchased popularity at a price which has sent his name ringing down the ages with a phrase of opprobrium attached to it. He is the king "who made Israel to sin."

Suppose we first of all fix the place of the lesson story. We all know Jerusalem, Rehoboam's capital, which at the time of the lesson was the capital only of Judah and Benjamin. When the ten northern tribes revolted from Solomon's son they elected Jeroboam, a commoner, but a man of force who had been obliged to flee from Solomon's suspicious eye to Egypt, where he had a fine training in public affairs. One of the northern prophets had predicted that he would be king of Israel.

The seceders chose Shechem as their capital, at the foot of Mt. Gerizim and Mt. Ebal, where the law had been read. Near Shechem was Sychar, where Jesus talked with the woman at the well. A touch of current interest is given to the locality by the fact that here dwell all who remain of the ancient Samaritans—about three hundred persons. During the present stress and suffering in Palestine these Samaritans are being maintained by an American, Mr. E. K. Warren, of Michigan, president of the International Sunday School Association. These Samaritans are a mixed people; it will be recalled: wherefore "the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans."

Sechem well represents the northern kingdom, in that it was subject to the tides of trade and travel and war which swept over this part of Israel. Our Lord was reared in this liberal, cosmopolitan part of the land, in touch with many peoples. The situation of the seceding ten tribes made for prosperity as well as for liberal-mindedness. Their territory was about 9,000 square miles, twice as large as that of Judah, and it was richer land than that to the south. Also it was in a more advantageous position for trade, as well as for culture. Jeroboam had a rare opportunity to build up a strong kingdom.

Ties That Bind a Nation.

Fear and avarice are the twin demons that lurk behind every officeholder's chair, be he 'cing or constable. From the first, Jeroboam was afraid that he might lose his job and his kingdom. He saw ghosts in every patch of moonlight. His first great fear was that the religious impulse, which is strongest of all mankind's sentiments, might send his people back to Jerusalem. He knew the power of habit and devotion.

So he and the other politicians put their heads together and decided that it would be a fine thing to have a modified state religion, with convenient national shrines, and an easier form of worship than rigid monotheism. He knew that people are susceptible to the worship of a god made in their own image. Our own time sees plenty such; and the recent return of Dr. B. Fay Mills from the fields of "New Thought" to evangelical Christianity is a symptom widely commented upon. Substitute religions do not continue to satisfy; even as Israel never was happy with her modified faith.

Two extremes of the pendulum are represented by the two rival kings of Judah and Israel. Rehoboam had not yielded enough to popular demands; Jeroboam yielded too much. He made the politician's mistake of cultivating the meaner, baser side of human nature, and of failing to appeal to its nobler sentiments. Jeroboam thought that an easy, debased form of religion would be popular, and so he made provision for it, thus tempting the people away from their allegiance to Jehovah.

Satan's Nearest Kin.

The best friend of evil this side of perdition, the man who is nearest kin to Satan himself, is the man who deliberately tempts people to do wrong. Even the imagination of a Milton or Dante has not devised a torment adequate for those diabolical creatures who intentionally lead their fellows astray. Yet the line of tempters did not end with Jeroboam. The pitiless publicity of our day has revealed whole classes of men and women who seduce the unwary into sin. The entire hideous white-slave traffic is made up of such. So is the drug business. So, inconsiderable degree, is the liquor business. Publishers and purveyors of vile literature and pictures fall into the same black classification. The bad big boys are apprentices to this trade of Satan. One shudders as he contemplates the variety and number and might of the forces who, like old King Jeroboam, are leading people into sin. Society cannot deal too strongly with them now; and they will have to reckon with a just Judge hereafter.

Muddled minds may think history has been too hard on Jeroboam, who was a "practical" man, facing a novel and difficult situation. All that he did, say they, was to divert the stream of religious devotion from the old national shrine at Jerusalem, and to make worship easier by setting up two symbols of Jehovah, in the familiar form of the bull. Other nations worshiped the bull, even as do the Hindus today. Why not adopt the stern monotheism of Moses to the popular fashions of the day?

Very plausible, indeed. But aside from the fact, happily uncomprehended by present-day western civilization, that along with this worship of the bull wen idolatrous rites of vile licentiousness, there remains the tremendous truth that religious ideals are the mother-matrix of all other ideals. What a man thinks about God determines what he will think about everything else. To corrupt religion is to pollute society most seriously. Jeroboam committed the sin of sins, in leading the nation away from God. That was a political and moral offense, as well as a religious heresy. Some nations, with tear-cleared vision, are now seeing that the only thing that really matters is man's relation to God.

"Ah, but expediency required this concession," says Mr. Worldly Wiseman. On the contrary, only deepest religious devotion could have saved the divided kingdom. If history has taught any one lesson it is that it is never right to do wrong. As George Eliot puts it, "Nothing in the world is worth doing wrong for." Our own young country's history is marred by the wrecked careers of public men who preferred to be politic rather than to be true. Our great men are they who have dared to be loyal to their ideals and to whatever the cost. Jeroboam bequeathed to posterity a name of odium, because he lacked the vision and the courage to do right, in spite of consequences.

BLUE PENCIL OF CENSOR NOT FAVORED BY EDITORS

The bane of the newspaper man in the world war is the bureau of the censor, or, as it is called in France "Bureau de la Presse." The censor of today is compared by journalists to an editor with a bilious view of life, a supreme contempt for the feelings of his fellow man, and a sense of news approaching hysteria or nightmare.

This view grows out of the apparent caprice, inconsistency and inconstancy of the censor. Yesterday he cut mercilessly what he let pass the day before, and what he killed yesterday he approves today. He slashes the copy of one editor and permits another to publish the same thing. And thus his strange doings run on and on.

But the fact undoubtedly remains that the censor is doing the best he can. If his work seems to be ragged to the journalist, it is because he is bound by instructions from many different sources that change and accumulate every day. If his work is not uniform, the fault lies in the different points of view that are held by members of a large staff.

Lack of Censorship Disastrous.

The general plan of the censorship was defined by the French law of August 5, 1914, forbidding publication of news of movements of troops, composition of units or detachments of the army, details of defensive works, numbers of wounded, killed or prisoners, facts concerning armaments, material or supplies, sanitary situation, promotions or changes among general officers, and in general any information likely to be of use to the enemy or act harmfully upon the spirit of the army or the population.

The consequence of uncensored references to bombarded towns was shown in the case of a city, certain quarters of which, that had been spared, were indicated in a newspaper article. The next day the Germans directed their fire upon the blocks of houses indicated in the article. Another article cited industrial establishments exploited by the French army not far from the lines. Immediately the Germans bombarded them, and the French were obliged to abandon their factories.

Labors Under Strict Orders.

A weekly periodical published a photograph of a priest saying mass for a congregation of soldiers at a village near the front. The Germans learned from it that French troops were quartered in the village and showered shells upon their position.

The real head of the censorship, which was established to prevent such disasters as the above, is the commander-in-chief of the French armies. The bureau of the press must rigidly follow the orders that are transmitted by him every day. News, the publication of which is considered dangerous today, may be no longer dangerous tomorrow. It is often the release of such news that brings upon the censor the charge of caprice and the wrath of editors.

Many acts of the censor, which at first may be incomprehensible, are clearly explained by later events. For instance, the newspapers were astonished that the censor should forbid them to publish the state of the barometer. It had not occurred to them that knowledge of the weather conditions would be of great service to the pilots of German aeroplanes and Zeppelins.

People seeking the newspapers for the sailing dates of French transatlantic liners found them missing one morning. Few readers had the thoughtfulness to connect this measure with the presence of submarines in the English channel. Similar examples of the censor's unappreciated wisdom might be cited without end.

Since newspaper forms are generally made up before the censor's verdict is received, paragraphs or words are chiseled out of the stereotyped plate, leaving white blanks on the page, sometimes covering a line or two, sometimes a column or two. This gives rise to amusing incidents. For instance, Gen. Cherfils wrote an interesting review of Gen. Maud'huy's operations. The censor cut out the details, and what the reader found on the page the next morning was this: "Gen. Maud'huy is a hero —— he has not washed himself for 15 days."

The Belgian

IN that Valhalla where the heroes go,
A careful sentinel paced to and fro
Before the gate, burned black with battle smoke,
Whose echoes to the tread of armed men woke;
Where up the fiery stairs, whose steps are spears,
Came the pale heroes of the blood stained years.

There were lean Caesars from the gory fields,
With heart that only to a sword thrust yields;
And there were generals decked in pride of rank,
Red scabbard swinging from the weary flank;
And slender youths who were the sons of kings,
And barons with their sixteen quarterings.

And while the nobles went with haughty air,
The courteous sentinel questioned, "Who goes there?"
And as each came, full lustily he cried
His string of titles ere he passed inside.

And presently there was a little man,
A silent mover in the regal van.
His hand still grasped his rifle, and his eyes
Seemed blinded with the light from Paradise.
His was a humble guise, a modest air—
The sentinel hailed him sharply, "Who goes there?"

THERE were no gauds tacked to that simple name,
But every naked blade leaped out like flame,
And every blue blooded warrior bowed his head—
"I am a Belgian;" this was all he said.

—Published in England over the signature, "An Australian."

AILING GERMAN CANNON TREATED IN HOSPITAL

Machinists Act as Surgeons to All Injured Guns.

A "cannon hospital," conducted by Germany, has just been discovered by one of the war correspondents. It is located "somewhere on the German frontier of France," and the patients are guns that have been injured in action. From a military point of view, the recovery of these guns is even more important than the recovery of a few wounded soldiers.

So to this hospital they come—great howitzers that hurl 42 centimeters of death, little sputtering machine guns, mine throwers, field pieces, little and big, lank cannon and short, stubby mortars that are just as deadly, though not as handsome.

And the patients have every variety of wounds. Here is one whose legs—beg pardon, wheels—are gone and half the carriage shot away. The breech has also been crushed with a shell. Soon the surgeons will begin their operation.

When the great march into France began, damaged guns were sent back to Germany for repairs. Now, however, all the great gun factories at Essen and elsewhere are employed overtime on new work. Moreover, it takes much time and labor to send cannon so far to a hospital. So the Germans took over a French foundry and machine shop, which seemed handy for the purpose, and speedily adapted it for this work.

A captain of the reserves, who was himself an engineer, was put in charge. He picked his men from various reserve regiments from the industrial districts and did not have the slightest trouble in getting together several hundred machinists of the highest skill. Some of them hated to trade a gun for a lathe, but soldiers don't ask questions in the German army.

Since then, this "cannon hospital" has been working wonders. Guns that can hardly drag themselves to a hospital are quite as good as new in 48 hours, and the proud artillerists who brought them take them back to the front to continue their deadly work.

THAT IS NOT APPRECIATED

A peculiar feature of Borneo is that it is practically an immense game preserve. The white inhabitants are government officials, planters and business men, and have neither time nor inclination to do any hunting. The result is that the game with which the country abounds is rarely disturbed. Elephants and rhinoceroses are so plentiful that they are a nuisance to rubber and cocoanut estates by destroying young trees.

VARIETIES

Pennsylvania imposes a state tax on anthracite coal.

Silver is not legal tender in England for sums over $10.

There are no words of more than three syllables in the Bible.

Bubonic plague follows the established routes of travel.

Victoria crosses are cast from cannon taken by the British.

The figure of Voltaire is the oldest waxwork in Madam Tussand's.

Subject to government inspection, 16,000 New Zealand farmers keep bees.

Asbestos has been spun into thread so fine that it requires 32,000 feet to weigh a pound.

The roar of the lion can be heard farther than any other noise made by a living creature.

The number of one and two-family dwellings in Brooklyn are 62,080 and 49,505, respectively.

There are ants in Mexico, colonies of which will attack a hive of bees and destroy it in a night.

A newly invented electrical device measures off the ten-millionth part of a second with accuracy.

French naturalists have discovered ants in Madagascar that cultivate fungi within their nests for food.

New Mexico's production of 3,987,000 short tons of coal last year was the greatest in the history of the state.

Scotch shipbuilders have erected a crane that will lift 200 tons 75 feet from its mast, or 100 tons 132 feet away.

A Minneapolis music professor has earned the kaiser's iron cross by playing a piano on a motor truck at the front.

There remain of the Fifth Royal Scottish Canadian regiment, 37 men. These all are prisoners in Germany.

A New York concern which manufactures artificial legs has advertised for a bookkeeper and salesman who must have only one leg shorter than the other.

Telephone poles of glass molded over a heavy wire net are being made in Europe. They are rarely broken, will neither rot nor rust and are impregnable to insects.

Judge W. C. Harris recently held court in a corn field near Emporia, Kansas. He decided that the farmers connected with the case were too busy to leave their work.

The annual cut of British Columbia timber is approximately 2,000,000,000 feet. There are 420 mills and 70 logging camps in the province, employing about 60,000 men.

King George has had submitted to him as arbitrator the dispute between Argentina and Chile about the sovereignity of the island in the eastern part of the Beagle channel.

The London county council has decided to commemorate the residence of Lord Lister in London, by placing a memorial tablet on the house in Park Crescent, Marlebone road.

The only completed railroad in Ecuador is that between Guayaquil and Quito. A branch of this road will extend 190 miles from Curaray to Ambato is now under construction.

British soldiers, wanting flavor for their tea, milked a stray goat by the roadside. Then while they were looking for something in which to strain the milk, Nanny drank up the tea.

The first bale of this year's Texas cotton crop was sold recently on the floor of the Houston Exchange. The bale, which was gathered in sample from a number of farms, brought $675.

The United States forest service is co-operating with 54 railroads, mining companies, pole companies and others in making tests of wooden ties, timber, poles, piling and paving blocks which have had preservative treatments.

Women are never color blind, according to the optical authorities. The affliction is hereditary, and if a whole generation in a family is free male color blindness will skip them to appear in some of all of their male children.

Adelbert College of Western Reserve University now offers four scholarships, each of the annual value of $125, to graduates of Ohio high schools, besides the four established last year for graduates of high schools in its own county.

There is a story in Paraguay that $50,000,000 in treasure, with which an ex-president started for the border after a revolution, is lying and wait for whoever finds it. There were seven cartloads of coin if the legend can be credited.

Clothes have been found detrimental to the health of natives on the Gilbert and Ellice group of Pacific islands. The former costume was a kilt of leaves, put on after the body had been rubbed with cocoanut oil, a mere slip-on, as it were.

The cry for American-made dyes seems to have been heard in Dublin, where a factory is turning out daily 200 gallons of benzol, a prominent ingredient of aniline coloring fluids. This company's output is bought up for several months ahead.

Figures show that while Russia is increasing in population twice as fast as Germany, she has four times as much room at her disposal in Europe. Japan, whose population grows rapidly, has, by ordinary standards, little or no room for more.

That admiration for the United States and respect for our flag are rapidly returning in Spain is the statement of a recently returned traveler. The same, she says, would be true in Portugal if those people were not so busy hating the Spanish.

Alexandra Koudasheva, a woman, is colonel of the Sixth Ural Cossack regiment in the Russian army. Colonel Koudasheva once rode horseback from Harbin through Manchuria, Siberia and the forests of European Russia to Petrograd, a distance of 8,000 miles.

The war has so affected the trade in Australian opals that the residents of the White Cliffs (New South Wales) field have appealed to the government for assistance in finding new markets for uncut stones. They state that there is quite an amount of opal on the field for disposal at a reasonable figure.

Samuel Morse Felton, president of the Great Western railroad, is said to have refused an offer of $250,000 a year for two years to manage for the Baldwin Locomotive Co., an $8,000,000 Russian war order. With Charles M. Schwab's rumored $1,000,000,000 a year, this is among the records "wages."

The first man to "strike oil" in the United States was E. L. Drake, a conductor on the New Haven railroad 55 years ago. Employed at Oil Creek, Pa., to drill a well for oil, he accomplished his task on August 27, 1859, and his well went down into history as the first ever drilled for oil in this country.

The PEACE PAGE

THE FAIR

MARTHA HOLDEN.

The charm of the San Diego exposition is its landscape beauty. Never before in the history of our country have shrubs and plants been so artistically assembled, and it is to these wonderful growing things, both Oriental and Occidental, that the old Spanish architecture of the buildings owes its antique charm. The exposition is old Madrid and Seville, with all American modern ventilation and conveniences.

When I entered the grounds recently there came over me a wonderful sense of the splendors of old Spain.. The blue waters of the Pacific glistened in the distance, pale towers rose all about me and out a mass of vines and foliage that might have been in existence for centuries. How is one to realize that vast brown canyon, or series of small valleys along the sea have been changed to this Fairy City? One looks into ravines of bloom and there are banks of bright color from flowering trees clear to the tops of the highest towers. There is a lotus pool worthy of Cleopatra's palace, where pale pink, blue, white, yellow and crimson pond lilies are reflected in a rose girdled lagoon.

Tall trees, which crowd into a shade along the broad avenues or parades, were little saplings two years ago, and each was started and well grown in a cylindrical box of papier mache. When the plan of the streets was complete, an electric shovel drove a circular trench for each tree box and it was set in place without disturbance to its roots or soil. In time the box drops away and assimilates with the clay, and these avenues of eucalyptus and pepper are permanent. A pepper grove is one of the most attractive features of the grounds. Here is a wonderful mound and above it the shade of fine-plumed branches, all of which is a luxury gone too common in southern California. Grass is expensive out here, and it is a mark of distinction to have a lawn of your front yard. Most of the yards have flower beds and citrus or evergreen trees, but the dear green grass, which rests the eye and refreshes the soul, is not the rule.

The horticultural building, modeled after the Alhambra, sets deep within a court of flowers. It is commonly known as the lath house, for no glass or close protection is needed in this wonderful out-of-doors land for the plants therein. It is constructed of brown strips of wood, several inches apart, a sort of gigantic cage carrying the graceful outlines of Spain's architectural jewel. Within its central tower tropical trees grow to a great height, while its pathways are bordered with brilliant tuberous begonias, and every flaunting floral freak of the Californias. In the left house are wired enclosures for the brilliant birds of the state. Their prison walls are lofty and their quarters commodious, so that they fly and trill and glow in a native fashion, with little heed to happy strangers who are privileged to view their habits and plumage at close range.

Surely this is the farmer's fair, and would me good to see so many of them and their families there. I kept wondering if any of the people could be members of the great Blade family. I almost wished I was wearing some sort of tag of identification, so that I should get all the handshakes which I like to feel are coming to us in the boundless west. It was a fine looking lot of people, sober, intelligent, clean and well dressed.

In the long cloistered verandas of the building, vine sheltered, between each arch, is a comfortable wooden bench. At the luncheon hour these were filled with happy eaters, but you did not see many lunch boxes being carried around. I wondered a little at this until I discovered the checking rooms. At the end of each cloister is a tall steel locker with automatic locks. It is numbered alphabetically. If your name begins with an A you drop a dime in the slot of that letter. A locker in "A" opens. You put in your lunch box and wraps and go and get them when you wish.

The exposition is in all ways hospitable to its visitors. Everywhere there is the sweetness of flowers; pink honeysuckle grows in high, tangled hedges and wafts its fragrance everywhere. From court yards and arching cloisters floats the melody of Spanish flute and guitar. The players wear the costume of Madrid. For a long time one afternoon, as the shadows lengthened across the broad promenade, where hundreds of pigeons congregate for food, which the guests scatter, flying over or resting among the ancient vine-crowned tall towers of old Seville, idly watching these doves and their good-natured friends, the people, I listened to the singing of a Hawaiian band, men and women with guitars and mandolins.

Every day at four o'clock the crowd are largely directed toward the great out-of-door organ, the gift of the Spreckels' brothers. Everything material of any magnitude in or about San Diego is Spreckels. They are public spirited and have done much for their chosen section of California. They wished to give to its exposition a permanent and significant gift. Thus was built the great organ. It is encased in a cement covering of a design conforming to the architecture of the buildings. The organ stands on a vast stage at the head of a court, flanked by vineclad Moorish palaces, and ending in a velvet sward.

The daily organ concert attracts hundreds of people, who occupy the long rows of seats before the platform. They may look to the right, adown a vista of bloom and verdure, to the blue ocean beyond, while they listen to a performance by one of the best organists in the country, whose services the Spreckels have engaged for all the year.

From this platform the best musicians of the country have played or sung, and the world's greatest lecturers have spoken.

On a moonlight night I sat in an audience that crowded all the space, and overflowed to the ends of the pathways along the velvet sward, to listen to Ellen Beach Yaw. She has a top note you remember, which is inaccessible to any other singer. Because of its great height, I had thought of Miss Yaw as a freak. I was happily disappointed. She was to sing at 8 o'clock. Our party of four arrived an hour in advance, and secured some far back seats. The people kept coming and going, and then after a while there was great applause, and I peered between two broad-brimmed hats in front of me, and through a long, long vista of other hats and feathers, to the stage, with its lights and palms. Down the center came gaily and with welcome greeting in her every gesture, a slender girlish young woman, gowned in white. She began to sing and all the throng was still. No audience of German opera lovers could have listened better. At the song's close, the applause burst forth, and Ellen Beach Yaw, the California skylark, as she is called, sang again and again, freely, generously, with the hospitality that is the California spirit of all the fair.

On either side of the organ stage at the back runs a beautiful peristyle, edged with light globes, shining pure in the night. It is a triumph of graceful architecture, and the brilliance of its light gave us, as by day the color of the flowers. Behind the white peristyles stretched the purple night, out above them, out of the purple haze, shone out the moon.

It made the peristyle globes seem cheap and tawdry, yet the moon was doing nothing extraordinary. It was just shining.

Isn't it blessed that all the best spectacles of earth are free to those who will recognize them?

Robert E. Lee's Grandniece a Newport Society Entertainer

New York, Aug. 7.—Miss Betty Lee, grand niece of Gen. Robert E. Lee and a cousin of Patrick Henry of oratorical fame, believes that the women of Europe can take a lesson from the women of the Confederacy after the Civil war.

Being a southerner and a relative of the southern idol, Miss Lee, of course, had to draw an analogy to the Civil war. She says that the mistake which the women of the south made, and a mistake which all but ruined the country, was the lack of democracy and incentive to work. To rehabilitate a country after a war, in her opinion, requires the forgetting of all social distinction and the buckling down to hard work. True democracy and work, is Miss Lee's recipe.

She herself has plentw of social position, but is inclined to work. "I couldn't live on Uncle Robert's reputation," she said, "so I came to New York and looked for work."

She is now an entertainer in society and is spending her time this summer amusing the social colony at Newport. Later on she intends to go into musical comedy.

OUR Correspondents

The Perry County Farmer Boys of Pennsylvania have written to the Peace Page. In their letter they say that they would much rather carry a bank book than a plug of tobacco or a box of cigarettes.

Mrs. Minnie Johnson of Jacobson, Minn., wants some of the readers to send her pieces for quilt blocks. She lives on a homestead and gets lonesome if she has nothing to do. Her husband goes to Dakota every fall and leaves her alone with no children and no neighbors, as woods entirely surround her home.

A teacher from Illinois writes and says they are trying to improve the schools of that state, but it is a difficult task in some of the communities, as the people are hard to persuade when it comes to making innovations. She is I. C. of Pittsfield, Ill.

D. E. P. of Kentucky is a school teacher and takes pride in his profession, by which the rising generation is prepared for manhood. He thinks that all teachers should be of the disposition that the Michigan teacher, M. H., is, for all must love the material they have to work with before they can have success.

Mountain State Boy writes and tells us about Huntington, W. Va., a town of between 40,000 and 50,000 population, whose streets and country roads nearby are paved with brick. He says that 35 years ago the town site was under cultivation. He thinks that if bachelors who criticize women had wives whom they loved they would say less about women. Mountain Boy thinks love is the greatest thing on earth; women rank next, and nothing can excell the two combined.

After writing to the Peace Page some time ago, asking teachers to write to her, M. C. Pulver of Sherwood, Mich., received a package of Sunday school papers from Walker, Ia., but the name of the sender was not attached. She would like her name and address.

Only a Girl from Pennsylvania doesn't agree with Moonlight Reverie on the woman suffrage question. The latter argues that if women want to vote they should go out and labor like the men. Only a Girl wonders, if men make all the laws and run the government, why they shouldn't go into the kitchen and do the women's work. She thinks that the sooner women are allowed to vote the sooner "booze" will be a thing of the past.

That, if women have to obey man-made laws and, if single, pay taxes, they have the right to help make the laws, is the opinion of Happy Heinie. He thinks the women of America are now exactly where the colonists were before the Revolution, when there was taxation without representation. He doesn't believe, either, that women should have to join the army, as the present war demonstrates that the women have their hands full at home. Happy Heinie is only 21 years old, but has experienced life on the sea, has been a cowboy and followed many other trades, including farming, which he likes best of all. He is going to business college this fall.

In answer to E. M. K. of New York, who asked J. M. S. of Pennsylvania how his farm work was progressing, the latter answers that it is progressing very well. He has bought new tools and increased his live stock. He would like a new name for his farm, and wishes that some of the readers would suggest names to him by sending postcards to James M. Stainbrook, Cambridge Springs, Pa.

A widow of 73 years has a birthday the 28th of this month and would like a shower of cards. She lives alone. Her name is Mrs. H. A. Buckner of Alexander, N. C.

Erin Earnest of Alabama is a school teacher and likes to read the teachers' letters in the Peace Page. She is getting ready for the beginning of the school term.

N. G. N. of North Carolina thinks the moving picture show question makes an interesting topic for discussion. She says she cannot talk on the subject, as she has her first show to attend, but, from what she has heard experienced men say, the movies have their influence, as do many other forms of amusement.

Mrs. O. N. Whipkey of Wellsburg, W. Va., would appreciate it if some of the readers would send cards or letters to her husband, who will be 54 years old August 18.

Young mothers are encouraged by Budge, of North Carolina, to write letters to the Peace Page about the training of their children. She believes in being very strict with their training. She agrees with L. E. H., of West Virginia, about scolding, but thinks the children should be made to mind. According to her it is best to talk kindly to them, and then if they won't obey, punish them.

Household Hints

Cucumber Pickles.

Here are two recipes for cucumber pickles contributed by Hope Ellis of Pennsylvania. The first recipe is one gallon of vinegar, two cups granulated sugar, one-half cup of mustard and one-half cup of salt. The other is one gallon of vinegar and one cup of rock salt. Stir until the salt dissolves and then pour cold over the pickles, putting a light weight over the jar.

Recipes Wanted.

The following information is asked for by several readers. If anyone can answer any of the questions they would do a kindness to their friends. A reader from New York wants to know how to keep flies out of a house. Another wants a recipe for making popcorn balls; another would like to know how to can cauliflower, pimentos and corn; one wants to get rid of red ants, and a good recipe for making chili con carne is also desired.

Virgina Corn Bread.

Dissolve one tablespoonful of butter in three and a half pints of boiling milk; stir in one quart of corn meal; when cool add half a pint of wheat flour, one teaspoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt and two eggs well beaten; mix well together and bake in two cakes. The tins must be well buttered.

Corn Pudding.

Corn pudding will require sufficient scraped or grated corn to measure one quart, one cupful or more of milk (according to the age and milkiness of the corn), and a high seasoning of salt and pepper. To this add three well beaten eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sifted flour, three tablespoonfuls of butter, melted, and one teaspoonful of sugar. Pour the batter into a pudding dish and bake for one hour and a half in a slow oven.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

ANOTHER MOTHER

It's been over a year since I last visited these columns, but I just can't sit still while Just a Mother is getting the worst of it. I'm not the mother of seven—hope I won't be, though if the Lord sends them I'll love them and care for them as much as the four we have.

But I do feel that I understand her. She is not uttering a word of complaint against those dear children, but if we feel that our strength is inadequate to the demands of motherhood, why condemn us by your disapproval if we simply state the fact that our lives are being shortened by these demands, even though we, as other mothers, find it a veritable labor of love and glory in the doing?

It's a very narrow person that finds no virtues in his enemy, nor vices in his friends. I believe in exercising reason and judgment in all things, and I can stand by the side of Just a Mother and tell you that doing my work in the easiest way, having help often, doing no "frilly" work, having the best of husbands, etc., I feel and know that "mothering" my four little sons and daughters is taking every ounce of strength and willpower every day, and I have absolutely no reserve force left.

What can we do? Just keep doing, and pray for grace sufficient to the needs of one day at a time. It's not much more of a sign of real love to be an absolute slave to your family than it is to give them a little salutary neglect. I don't neglect my youngsters a bit, though knowing it's more than I should do for them. But I am doing my best to teach them to do things for themselves.—Nellie R. N., of W. Va.

IS FULL OF LIFE

After reading the letter entitled "Has Ideals," I couldn't help writing to ask Mr. Man what kind of a man he really wants us to think he is. Upon reading a about a few of his peculiarities I wondered if he had ever done anything worth while in a boy's life. I wonder if he ever sat up to watch the old year out and the new year in. Then if he did, how could he resist the temptation to stay up the rest of the night, if only to be able to say that he had stayed up all night at least once? But perhaps he did, and fell asleep. His statement was that he had never lost an entire night's sleep.

But never to have fished, hunted or danced—or even have the whooping cough. What was the boy made for? Please write again and tell us what your favorite pleasures were or are. I guess it's a good thing I am not a boy, for I wouldn't have any such an uneventful life as that if I were in possession of good health. I would like to enjoy some of the cowboy experiences I hear about. I mean the real experiences and not the blood and thunder stories, but those with real life and fun.

My ideal of a husband would not be a cowbov, nor yet would it be a "sissy." Like Mr. Man I have "hitched my wagon to a star." I expect to be an old maid, just as Mr. Man will be a bachelor. First my ideal must have respect for women. By this I mean that he must not think that woman is not as strong as man and is therefore to be trampled upon and taken advantage of. I have seen too many wives bearing the heaviest burden of home-making, while they were considered the weaker ones.

I think when a man makes the home and surroundings comfortable and convenient for his wife, and pretty, too, when possible, he is doing much to make his wife happy. And if he makes her happy what will she not do to contribute to his happiness?

My ideal will never go into the field to ride the plow or cultivator and leave me or any woman to carry water from the pump several rods from the house. I second the suggestion of M. H. that we show something of the former spirit of M. G. R. enthusiasm. The question concerning moving picture shows now before the Cozy Corner is a good one. I hope many will answer. I haven't gone to very many moving picture shows but if what I have seen is a fair example of the majority I don't favor them. It is too much like reading trashy books.—Laone.

A MOUNTAIN CLIMB

I will endeavor to give the readers of the Peace Page a description of my trip to Clinch mountain to pick huckleberries. We rose early in the morning and started on our journey about 5 o'clock. We reach the top of the mountain about eight o'clock where there was cool pleasant air and wind whistling through the tall pines.

We looked for berries then and it wasn't long before we had plenty of them located. We picked them until noon when a dark cloud appeared and we all scampered for shelted under a cliff on the south side of the mountain as there wasn't many houses nearby. The cliff formed a good shelter, and after the rain we returned to our berry-picking. After that we mounted one of the high pinnacles to view the surrounding country. From this vantage point could be seen many fields of waving corn and stacks of wheat and oats as well as numerous homes. We could see from North Carolina on the east to Kentucky on the west. Many other mountains could be seen from our location.

After picking a few more berries a thunderstorm broke and we all rushed for shelter under another cliff on the top of the mountain. It was almost nightfall when the rain ceased and we hurried home through mud and water. I had two gallons and half of berries as the result of the day's outing.—William Jones of Virginia.

A NATURE STUDENT

Some people grumble that there is nothing amusing in the country. I live in the country and to me everything has become a mystery and a wonder worthy of my meditation and profoundest thinking.

If you really wish to know whether you love nature or not ask yourself this question: "Do I love to be alone?" If so you are an educated person even if you know nothing of books. Then with Shakespeare you find your "Books in running brooks, sermons in stones, songs in trees and good in everything."

Before me I have a tiny flower whose existence is a mystery to me. First, it is indestructible, for all matter is incapable of being annihilated. It may undergo a chemical change, but the atoms of which its molecules are made are still in existence in some other form. Therefore all the inventive skill and genius of man cannot destroy such a tiny thing. If man can not destroy it neither can he make it. Therefore its origin must be God. Think of it, the very handiwork of Jehovah himself in a little flower! How old is it? (I mean the material of which it is made). Geologists say that the earth is at least 30,000,000 years old. Then astronomers say that the earth was once a part of the sun. Is it possible this little flower was once 93,000,000 miles away and the part of a vast star? The sun is only a star and is brighter than other stars only because it is closer to us.

What has its molecules been a part of in past ages? Once it is possible for it to have been part of a plant or animal, for its atoms come from the soil. Throughout all the ages of the future all its atoms will never be collected in another one flower again. Some will help to make one thing and some another. If a goose eats it, it will help to produce feathers. If a horse eats it, it makes hair. If a sheep eats it, its atoms are wool. If a man should eat it, it becomes a part of his body and therefore a place for the dwelling of an immortal soul. We, like the flower, become a part of that which we attach our lives to. Why does this little flower exist? Its mission is to be found in its beauty. Somehow man's nature grows just like his surroundings. His life is made better by seeing that which is beautiful. I know hundreds of people who believe that everything a man does for beauty's sake is pride and therefore sinful. They say they live for what they eat and wear, thus making food and raiment the end of life instead of a means to our end. Such persons need to think.

Farmers, make your home surroundings more beautiful that you and your children's lives may grow more beautiful, and you will keep your children on the farm.—Felix Jones, Va.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Strong Suffragette.

I am 16 years old, the same as Moonlight Reverie, but I cannot say I live in those beautiful West Virginia hills, as my home is in dear old Ohio. After reading the letter entitled Anti-Suffragette I felt as if I wanted to write a letter, as I am a strong suffragette. I believe in women voting and hope to see Ohio become an equal suffrage state. As right always wins, I expect to be able to vote with the other women when I am of age.

Moonlight Reverie, I believe the time is here when it is proved that many men are unable to hold the offices they fill, so I think it is time for the women to have a chance. Many women are better financiers than some men, and therefore just as able to go to the polls as men who smoke and drink. Also many boys who are not intelligent are allowed to vote, though they cannot make as good laws as some of our intelligent girls could do. A widow who pays her taxes has to stay at home on election day and let men and boys vote who don't even hold property. But they help make the laws that the widow has to obey.

I don't want Moonlight Reverie to feel hurt, but I disagree with her. Think it over, dear, and maybe some day you will hope and pray for West Virginia to have equal suffrage.—Plain Pauline of Ohio.

Likes the West.

I have not written a letter to the Peace Page for a long time, so I guess I will write one now. I was born in West Virginia, living there until two years ago, when my brother Claude and I came west. We are now living at my other brother's home. He came to Montana five years ago, where he took out a homestead in Dawson county. I certainly find that there is a big difference between this country and West Virginia, but like it best here as there are not as many hills to climb and rocks to travel over.

Farming here is very different than in the east, but we can raise the same crops, the farming being done on a larger scale. There are quite a few ranches left and I have seen many sheep, there being sometimes 3,000 in a flock. It isn't wild out here, as I thought it would be when I lived in the east. I often feel lonesome in the evenings when all is quiet except the howling coyotes. Quite often we see antelopes come close to the shack. My mother is still in West Virginia and I miss her.—Eva M. Coberly, Montana.

Lives Near Cave.

I don't know whether boys have hobbies or not, but if they have then mine is reading. I live in West Virginia, and there is a rock near our home called High Rock. It contains a bottomless cave, for no bottom has been discovered yet. You get a fine view of the scenery from the top of the rock. I would like to receive letters from the two girls who wrote from Montrose, W. Va., three or four weeks ago. My uncle is an operator and express agent for the railroad there. I graduated last year, but expect to attend school again this winter if I don't join the navy.—Roy L. Baker, Keyser, W. Va.

SHORT AND SWEET

Prairie Rose of Nebraska wants to know why more boys and girls don't write from that state.

John T. Haag of Rochester, N. Y., wants his name in this department. He lives at 122 Weaver street and would like cards.

Wilmer L. Singer of Penfield, Pa., is suffering with a broken arm and would like cards and letters. He is 9 years old and will try to answer all the letters.

Rosa Franklin of Gate City, Va., 19, raises chickens for a hobby. Send her cards.

B. Fount Robinson of Liberty, Tenn.; May Schrader of Orndorff, W. Va., and Miss Marie Biagotti and Miss Effie Warwick of McMillan, Tenn., would all welcome cards.

POETS' CORNER

GONE WITH A HANDSOMER MAN

By Will Carleton.

JOHN.

I've worked in the field all day,
a-plowin' the "stony streak;"
I've scolded my team till I'm hoarse;
I've tramped till my legs are weak;
I've choked a dozen swears (so's not to tell Jane fibs),
When the plow-pint struck a stone and the handles punched my ribs.

I've put my team in the barn and rubbed their sweaty coats;
I've fed 'em a heap of hay and half a bushel of oats;
And to see the way they eat makes me like eatin' feel,
And Jane won't say tonight that I don't make out a meal.

Well said! the door is locked! But here, she's left the key
Under the step, in a place known only to her and me.
I wonder who's dyin' or dead, that she's hustled off pellmell;
But here, on the table's a note, and probably this will tell.

Good God, my wife is gone! My wife is gone astray!
The letter it says: "Good-by, for I'm a-going away.
I've lived with you six months, John, and, so far, I've been true;
But I'm going away today with a handsomer man than you."

A han'somer man than me! Why, that ain't much to say;
There's han'somer men than me go past here every day,
There's han'somer men than me—I ain't of the han'some kind;
But a lovin'er man than I was I guess she'll never find.

Curse her! Curse her! I say. She'll my curses wings!
May the words of love I've spoken be changed to scorpion-stings!
Oh! she fill'd my heart with joy, she emptied my heart of doubt;
And now with a scratch of a pen, she let my heart's blood out!

Curse her! Curse her! I say. She'll sometime rue the day;
She'll sometime learn that hate is a game that two can play;
And long before she dies she'll grieve she ever was born,
And I'll plow her grave with hate and seed it down to scorn.

As sure as the world goes on, there'll come a time when she
Will read the devilish heart of that han'somer man than me;
And there'll be a time when he will find, as others do,
That she who is false to one can be the same with two.

And when her face grows pale, and when her eyes grow dim,
And when he is tired of her and she is tired of him,
She'll do what she ought to have done, and coolly count the cost;
And then she'll see things clear, and know what she has lost.

And thoughts that are now asleep will wake up in her mind,
And she will mourn and cry for what she has left behind;
And maybe she'll sometimes long for me—for me; but no!
I've blotted her out of my heart, and I will not have it so.

And yet in her girlish heart there was somethin' or other she had
That fastened a man to her, and wasn't entirely bad;
And she loved me a little, I think, although it didn't last;
But I mustn't think of these things—I've buried 'em in the past.
I'll take my hard words back, nor make a bad matter worse;
She'll have trouble enough; she shall not have my curse.

But I'll live a life so square—and I well know that I can—
That she always will sorry be that she went with that han'somer man.
Ah, here is her kitchen-dress! It makes my poor eyes blur;
It seems, when I look at that, as if 'twas holdin' her.
And here are her week-day shoes, and there is her week-day hat.
And yonder's her weddin'-gown; I wonder she didn't take that.

'Twas only this mornin' she came and called me her "dearest dear,"
And said I was makin' for her a regular paradise here.
O God! if you want a man to sense the pains of hell,
Before you pitch him in, just keep him in heaven a spell!

Good-by! I wish that death had severed us two apart;
You've lost a worshiper here, you've crushed a lovin' heart.
I'll worship no woman again; but I guess I'll learn to pray,
And kneel as you used to kneel, before you ran away.

And if I thought I could bring my words on heaven to bear,
And if I thought I had some little influence there,
I would pray that I might be, if it only could be so,
As happy and gay as I was a half an hour ago.

JANE (entering).

Why, John what a litter here! You've thrown things all around!
Come, what's the matter now? and what have you lost or found?
And here's my father here, a-waiting for supper, too,
I've been a-riding with him. He's that "handsomer man than you."

Ha, ha! Pa, take a seat, while I put the kettle on,
And get things ready for tea, and kiss my dear old John.
Why, John, you look so strange! Come, what has cross'd our track?
I was only a-joking, you know. I'm willing to take it back.

JOHN (aside).

Well, now, if this ain't a joke, with rather a bitter cream!
It seems as if I'd woke from a mighty ticklish dream;
And I think she "smells a rat," for she smiles at me so queer,
I hope she don't. Good gracious I hope that they didn't hear!

'Twas one of her practical drives. She thought I'd understand;
But I'll never break sod again till I get the lay of the land;
But one thing's settled with me—to appreciate heaven well,
'Tis good for a man to have some fifteen minutes of hell.

SING ME A SONG OF THE SUNNY SOUTH

A well-fought battle ended, a victory nobly earned,
A wounded soldier lying where he fell,
And thinking of the mother to whom he'd ne'er return,
And wondering who to her his fate would tell.
His comrades gathered round him, his voice was faint and low,
And well they knew Death's angel hovered near.
He said, "I'll answer roll-call, boys, far away tonight,
But one more southern song I'd like to hear."

Chorus.

"Sing me a song of the sunny south,
One with a sweet refrain.
Sing me a song of Dixie's land,
That I may be happy again.
Sing me a sweet southern melody,
Something of by-gone days.
Sing one song of my old Kentucky home.
Make me happy again."

All nature seemed to mourn him, for everything was still
Except the voices of his comrades near.
The song they sang so sweetly was echoed from the hills,
Which seemed to softly murmur his request.
And e'er the song was ended and e'er its echoes ceased,
They knew his gentle spirit passed away,
And as they gently lowered him into a grave of peace
Their thoughts were of his last request that day.

LEST WE FORGET

In the midst of all our patriotism, we must not forget the God who gave us our liberty and who guided our ancestors in their stern and terrible fight for freedom. To him we owe all the liberty and all the blessing in which our country today rejoices. We may well keep in mind the words written by Rudyard Kipling at the time of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1897.—Herald and Presbyter.

"God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far-flung battle line—
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

"The tumult and the shouting dies—
The captains and the kings depart—
Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

"Far-called, our navies melt away—
On dune and headlands sinks the fire—
Lo! all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Ninevah and Tyre!
Judge of the nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

"If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use,
Or lesser breeds without the law—
Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

"For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not thee to guard.
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on thy people, Lord!—
Amen."

WHAT GRANDMOTHER HAD

Leslie's Weekly.

Grandmother used to go and see
Folks who were sick, and make them tea,
Of bonset and camomile,
And fuss around the bed and smile.
And not go till some neighbor came
That she was sure would do the same.

Unless they met her at the door
And put up an emphatic roar
About it being smallpox, or
Some ailment to be watchful for,

She never even stopped to ask
If, while about her loving task,
Herself might be endangered. No,
She hadn't read her Bible so.

She'd only find the texts that said:
"Sick have ye tended," "hungry fed,"
And such old-fashioned foolishness
Ere modern wisdom came to bless.

No, when we hear a neighbor's ill
We close our door and wash the sill
With antiseptics, so we'll not
Get the disease the friend has got.
Sometimes I think 'twere not so bad
Should we catch what grandmother had!

TRUE BEAUTY

Beautiful faces are those that wear—
It matters little if dark or fair—
While-souled honesty is printed there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show,
Like crystal panes where hearth fires glow,
Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

Beautiful lips are those whose words
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,
Yet those utterances prudence girds.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest, and brave, and true,
Moment by moment the long day through.

Beautiful feet are those that go
On kindly ministries to and fro—
Down lowest ways, if God wills it so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Ceaseless burdens of homely care
With patient grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that bless—
Silent rivers of happiness,
Whose hidden fountain but few may guess. —Ex.

THE BLIND CHILD

The Little Singer.

I know what mother's face is like,
Although I cannot see;
It's like the music of a bell
It's like the way the roses smell,
It's like the secrets fairies tell—
All these it's like to me.

I know what father's face is like,
I'm sure I know it all;
It's like his step upon the stair,
It's like his whistle on the air,
It's like his arms that take such care,
And never let me fall.

So I can tell what God is like,
The God whom no one sees:
He's everything my mother means,
He's everything my father seems,
He's like my very sweetest dreams,
But greater than all these.

AFTER SUFFERING TWO LONG YEARS

Mrs. Aselin Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Minneapolis, Minn.—"After my little one was born I was sick with pains in my sides which the doctors said were caused by inflammation. I suffered a great deal every month and grew very thin. I was under the doctor's care for two long years without any benefit. Finally after repeated suggestions to try it we got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking the third bottle of the Compound I was able to do my housework and today I am strong and healthy again. I will answer letters if anyone wishes to know about my case."—Mrs. JOSEPH ASELIN, 606 Fourth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and today holds the record of being the most successful remedy we know for woman's ills. If you need such a medicine why don't you try it?

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

FAVORS CLEAN MOVIES

I am glad the chance has been given us to discuss the moving picture show. My opinion is that it is all right provided the films are clean and decent. I have attended a great many shows in my home town and elsewhere and can truthfully say I have profited by it. I saw one film, showing the making of a book from start to finish, one of Uncle Sam's warships and life on board them, another of Indian life, and many other things I probably would never have seen had it not been for the moving pictures. Then the comic ones. Don't they sometimes make us forget our troubles and have a good hearty laugh? When one has worked hard all day isn't it right they should have some place of amusement where they can forget themselves for a time? I say it is. I don' like a film with a lot of murder and burglary in it. They are certainly harmful, but a nice, clean show, I think, it all right.

Another thing I wish to point out is this: Don't you think sometimes the pictures prove a warning? Who can see the drunken man, in his degradation, or the criminal, suffering the agony his folly has caused him, or the woman, broken-hearted, because of a lie told, or some act of treachery committed, and not see that "the wages of sin is death?" If we only will look we can see a lesson in them and profit by it. We see them and say to ourselves, "Well, I don't want to be like that," and avoid the same.

If people would refuse to patronize a house that showed vulgar, unclean films that house would have to stop showing them or go out of business. Isn't that so, friends? But there is a class of people who won't refuse, so those who want clean films must insist upon them and by the help of the law see that they get them. I know there are many who won't agree with my views, but each has ideas of his own.—Lena M. Rynders, New York.

DON'T BE A SPY

Upon reading the topic, The Anxious Years, I am convinced that the author was a man. Surely no mother would recommend spying on her daughter. What would a young man think if he should catch her at it? Would it not look bad for a young lady? If a mother can't trust her child, who can? I am of the opinion that a true lady and gentleman come about the same way we get a dairy cow. We get them by good breeding from generations down to the present time. I'll venture to say that three-fourths of the girls who go astray do it through the imperfections of the blood of their father or mother or some other ancester. Like produces like. When we breed two pure bred animals we are sure of the offspring being like its parents. Mothers, don't think because you led a crooked life your daughters will. She may go back and be like some of her ancestors who led a pure life.

When it takes father, mother and grandparents to watch a girl before she is married, who is going to help the poor unfortunate husband watch her?

Young, unmarried men, when you see a parent that can't trust her daughter you are being warned. When you see a horse with the kicking hobbles on it's safe to bet it is a kicker.

I never have seen any man who was so destitute of morals that would show disrespect to a decent woman. Mothers, when you are spying on your daughters and their company you are advertising their virtue.—J. M., W. Va.

A SUFFRAGIST

Moonlight Reverie, women should have the right to vote! How you can deny it I am as yet unable to understand. Women are citizens and therefore live under the government which the men have made, but they have no part in making the laws by which they are governed. Is that right?

They pay taxes to help support that government, which they have no voice whatever in making. Is that right? No, indeed, it is not right, and that state is not a free state that has not granted the right of suffrage to both men and women.

I have heard it said that a woman's place is in the home and not at the polls, but how long does it take to go to the polls, vote and return home? Not over one-half day at the most. How can the man leave his work to go to vote? If the woman's place is in the home, shouldn't she have a right to protect that home by helping make the government better?

Did the American colonies of the past endure taxation without representation in parliament? Will the United States of today endure it?

I believe that soon every state in this great Union will allow its citizens the right of suffrage regardless of sex, and I do earnestly hope that our little Mountain state will be the first winner in this fight for human rights!—Dare, of West Virginia.

When the Chopper Clogs.

When putting raisins, dates or figs through the food grinder add a few drops of lemon juice to prevent the fruit from clogging the chopper.

WARSAW'S FALL MARKS END OF LONGEST DRIVE OF WAR

THE fall of Warsaw marks the culmination of the greatest sustained offense in the European war.

Thrice before, Teutonic armies have knocked at its gates, only to be denied by the strength of its defenses and the resistance of the forces holding it. Apparently impregnable in the face of direct attack it was compelled to capitulate before the sweep of a vast movement which threatened to encircle the capital and with it the Russian armies engaged in the campaign of which it was the storm center.

From the north, northwest, west, south and southeast the Austro-German forces have been pressing upon the Polish capital in their combined drive to force the Russians out of Poland and if possible to break their offensive power for an indefinite period by administering a decisive defeat all along the line. The movement may be said to have had its inception in May, when the great Teutonic march through Galicia began. To get at the Russian armies in Poland from the southeast, it first was necessary to clear Galicia, or the greater part of it, of the troops of that nation.

Driven from Galicia.

How successfully this was accomplished is familiar history. Field Marshal von Mackensen's campaign in its first important stage culminated when late in June Lemberg was retaken and the Russians were driven over the Galician border. Then, early in July, the Teutonic forces coming up from the south halted while prepations were made for the next stage of the campaign.

Signs of the form this was to take soon were apparent. Great armies had been assembled to the north and these early in July began pressing down upon the Russians from that direction. A vigorous offensive was opened in the Baltic provinces, the Teutonic troops attacked from proint to point along the east Russian border, and with Field Marshal con Hindenburg directing the general operations along this section of the fighting front a determined drive began in the Przasnyaz.

Mackensen Resumes Advance.

Simultaneously the Teutonic armies in the south showed reawakened activity. Field Marshal con Mackensen resumed his advance, his German forces working with the Austrians to inflict smashing blows upon the Russians from this direction. Step by step the Austro-German posts pounded their way toward the city from north and south, while on the west, activities along the line of entrenchments that had so long held off the Germans in that section were resumed.

Before the power of the Teutons engaged in this encircling movement, the armies of Grand Duke Nicholas began to fall back. Przasnysz, to the north of Warsaw, was occupied and the German armies swept on. By July 19 they had forced the Russians back to the line of the Narew river and pushed their way to within 20 miles of their goal. The fortress of Ostrolenka was taken and the Nowogeorgievsk fortifications, the key to Warsaw on the north, was approached. To the south, Radom was occupied and the Russian lines of communication in the Lublin region threatened.

Bavarians Led the Attack.

Then began a tighening of he German lines around he capital. The Teutons forced their way past Bionie line, southwest of the city, pushed their way across the river Narew, below Ostrolenka, and the battering at the fortified gates of the city started in earnes on Tuesday of this week by Bavarian troops under command of Prince Leoplod of Bavaria.

From the beginning of the war the salient in the Russian line formed by the band necessary to include Warsaw and a large portion of Poland, had been a thorn in the flesh of the Russian military authorities. They showed this by their desperate, and, at times, partially successful attemps to straighten their fighting front. Before they could advance at the center and move west from Warsaw the wings must be brought up so as to prevent successful flanking movements.

Simultaneously, in East Russia on the north and in Calicia on the south, the Russian armies began to push forward.

Twice Swept Back.

Twice they were swept back but before last winter set in they had succeeded in pressing their way through Galicia and were nearing Cracow, which is almost directly on a line south of the Polish capital.

In the spring, however, after Przemsyl had fallen into their hands and the victorious Russian armies were threatening the German border and an invasion of Hungary, came the organized Austro-German movement which recaptured the great Austrian fortress and swept the Russian lines back further east in some sections than they had been early in the war. The Warsaw salient, thus exposed hazardously from the south, was additionally threatened by the German advance in the Baltic provinces which acted not only as a supporting movement to the flank attack on Warsaw but threatened to cut off the retreat of the Russian armies.

The first determined drive against Warsaw from the west occurred last October. Within a short time the German advance guards penetrated to within 19 miles of the city, over which German aeroplanes and Zeppelins flew. The Russians moved troops hastily from Galicia, where they had been pressing the Austrians hard, and Warsaw slipped from the hands of the Germans in the face of a vigorous Russian counter offensive, which swept back to their borders.

Shortly afterward, a second attempt was launched from the same direction and gathered force until a great battle developed along the rivers Warta and Vistula. The Germans at first were reported successful but the fighting turned in favor of the Russians. They cut off and apparently surrounded two German corps who bravely managed to cut their way out. Later pitched battles were fought around Lodz, which the Germans captured on December 6, and before long the two armies found them entrenched along the famous Bzura-Rawka front. After the attack the fighting on this front assumed the form of trench warfare, as it had in the west.

Another attempt at Warsaw occurred in February, after the Russians had, for the second time, been driven out of East Prussia.

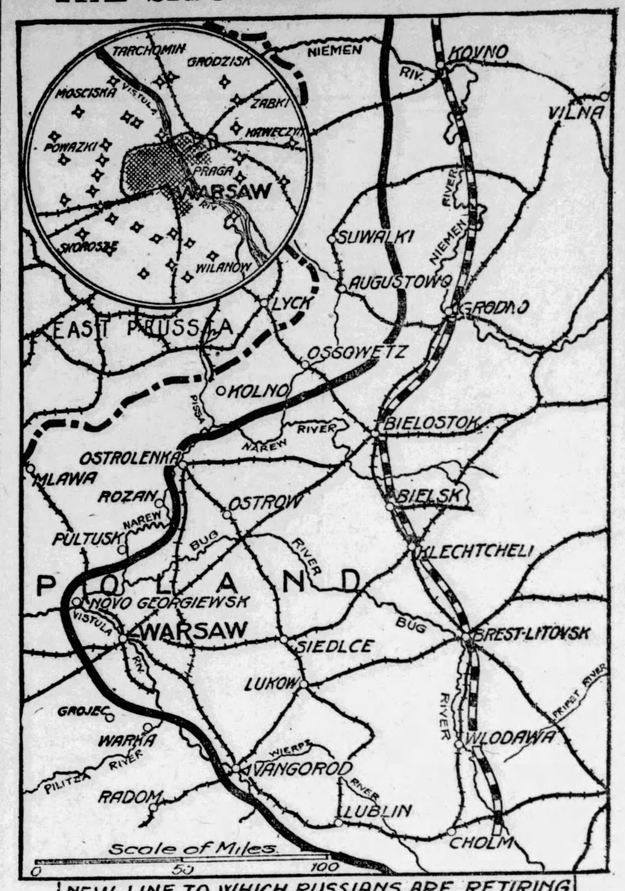
This time the attack came from the north and Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces reached and captured Przasnysz, with 10,000 prisoners, on February 25. Three days later, however, the Russians recaptured it and put the Germans on the defensive. Hammering along this line and at other sections south and west the east Prussian frontier continued for months, but not until the inception of the present campaign was there anywhere a serious break in the Russian defenses.

Warsaw's Position on Map.

The city which the Teuton forces have taken lies on the Vistula, 625 miles southwest of Petrograd and 320 miles east of Berlin. It is an important industrial center and its population is estimated at not far from 900,000. Wars were fought for the possesion of the region around it in the middle ages and in the early part of the Seventh century it supplanted Cracow, the ancient capital, as the sea of the Polish government.

Prussia held it from 1795 to 1806 and for seven years after that it was in the possession of one of Napoleon's vassals. The Russians entered it in 1813, when it became the capital of the new kingdom of Poland. In 1839 the population rose against the Russians, and in September of the following year the forces of the Russian emperor re-entered the city.

THE SITUATION IN POLAND



NEW LINE TO WHICH RUSSIANS ARE RETIRING

THE Russians, evacuating Warsaw, are retreating to the eastward, their objective being Brest-Litovsk, where there is a strong fortress. They are pursued by Von Hindenburg, whose advance they have hampered somewhat by the destruction of all bridges and railroads behind them.

Behind Brest-Lotvsk there is a vast region of swampy ground, which Grand Duke Nicholas hopes to use as a screen. The peril to the Czar's forces seems to lie in the advance of General von Mackensen's army from Chalm toward Brest-Litovsk. It is said to be the German's intention to get in between the swamp land and the Russian army, forcing the latter to turn back. If they do, they will be caught between Von Mackensen's forces and those of Von Hindenburg, now pursuing them.

JAPS PIN FAITH TO COUNT OKUMA

Continued Policy of Aggrandizement is Seen Behind Reinstatement.

Tokio, Aug. 9.—Japan's policy of aggrandizement is to be carried on without weakening.

This is the only interpretation foreign observers are able to put on yesterday's developments in the cabinet crisis, which have resulted in the reinstatement as premier of Count Okuma, who resigned July 30 because of charges of bribery in the recent election

Count Okuma, besides being premier, will hold the portfolio of foreign affairs. It is officially announced the latter arrangement is merely temporary, pending the selection of a permanent minister, but political observers say the case is merely one of Japan's keeping her strongest and most aggressive leader in the post likely to remain most important until the European war and the Chinese question are settled.

Agrees After Emperor Request.

At the emperor's request the premier agreed provisionally to remain in office, despite his resignation. His acceptance was contingent upon the construction of a cabinet acceptable to him, which he completed today.

The Association of Okuma Supporters has sent circulars throughout the country, urging that backing be accorded Premier Okuma on the ground that his ideal is to make Japan a nation of foremost rank, capable of competing with the most powerful countries. The circulars say, resigned because the allegations of election bribery created a situation repugnant to one of his lofty principles, but nevertheless he was unwilling to be a cause of concern to the emperor, who had asked him to remain in office

Differences of Opinion.

Notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear on Count Okuma to retain his place, differences of opinion have sprung up among his supporters. The leaders of the Osaka branch of the Okuma organization sent a telegram to the premier urging him to insist on retiring.

COOK WITH AIR

A new application of compressed air is in cooking. An electric air pressure cooker has been invented, consisting of an air-tight chamber with an air-pump driven by an electric motor which operates automatically. The advantage of the invention lies in the fact that it preserves the flavor and prevents the loss of substance that usually results, particularly in the case of meats, when ordinary cooking methods are used.

BRANDS NEW U. S. WARSHIPS FAULTY

Gathman, Munitions Expert, Urges Daniels to Stop Work on Them.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Prof. Louis Gathmann, formerly of Chicago, inventor of high explosives and long-range guns, in a letter to Secretary Daniels, urges him to stop the work on all battleships now under construction because when completed they will be of no value, "not being constructed or equipped in harmony with modern science."

Prof. Gathmann will confer with the secretary Thursday, at the latter's invitation, on plans for improving the efficiency of the fighting vessels and machines of the navy. The professor has been mentioned in connection with a place on the special civilian board of inventors and scientists to assist the navy department.

Inventor of Triple Hull.

Claiming to be the designer and inventor of the triple hull for battleships, Prof. Gathmann wrote the navy experts to investigate his latest invention, which, he claims, will render battleships immune from torpedo attack.

Prof. Gathmann says: "It is well known that many eminent naval experts have attempted to induce the executives of the army and navy to construct our defenses in harmony with modern science. Germany would have been crushed before now in this gigantic struggle if she were not using the inventions which our government has refused to adopt.

Challenge to Daniels.

"The statement made by the secretary of the navy in launching our latest battleships is good evidence that our country is misled. Admitting the superiority of their dimensions and tonnage and that they will carry 12 14-inch guns, then it follows that what the secretary of the navy said is not true, to wit: That they will be the most powerful battleships in the world, because one British cruiser, with its 15-inch guns and shells carrying 300 pounds of high explosives, could sink any number of our dreadnaughts in an open sea fight. Modern 15-inch guns have greater effective range than 14-inch guns, and the British cruiser could therefore destroy our dreadnaughts before we could penetrate its 5-inch armor."

FLOOD CAUSES RUIN AND DEATH IN ERIE, PA.

Many Homes Swept Away When Cloudburst Hits City.

Flood, resulting from a cloudburst, which broke over Erie, Pa., on Tuesday night, August 3, resulted in nearly 50 persons losing their lives and caused property damage that may reach $5,000,000.

After almost an all-day rain a heavy thunderstorm culminated in a cloudburst, the Glenwood dam, three miles above the city, burst and Mill creek overflowed its banks, the water sweeping through the city a block in width and a mile long. Many watched the slow rise of the stream during the day as a result of the rainfall, but waited until the last minute to leave when their homes were swept away by the onrush of water.

The bodies of all those missing had not yet been found up to the end of the week, but the coroner thought the death list would total 75 when everyone was found. Restoration was begun as soon as the workers could be organized and rehabilitation of those made homeless and destitute by the flood proceeded rapidly.

The original Bryan man is in an embarrassing position. He doesn't want to deny it, and there is no glory in admitting it.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office adress must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

AUTOMOBILES

I would like to know something of the invention and development of automobiles.—J. W. D., Dean, W. Va.

Automobiles are vehicles propelled by steam, gasoline, petroleum or electricity. The first work in this line was by a Frenchman, Cugnot, in 1700, who constructed a crude steam carriage for heavy draught service. A steam carriage was constructed in England by Robert Fourness, in 1788, and Nathan Reed, of Massachussetts, constructed and operated one in the same year. In 1803 Jean Richard Trevitthick built a steam carriage and ran it on the highway in London. The principle of the gas engine was understood as early as 1794, when a patent on this form of motor was granted to Robert Street in England; but not until the improvements by Dr. Otto, of Germany, in 1867, did steam have any competitor as a motive power. Then the ability to costruct a practical and reliable explosion engine, and the feasibilty of substituting hydrocarbon oils for gas and carrying condensed fuel, such as naptha, seemed to solve the question of an automatic vehicle motor. Among the first to construct a practical vehicle was Gottlieb Daimler, of Germany. At the same time many experimenters appeared in France, England and the United States. The first public demonstration was a contest of automobile vehicles in Paris, in 1894. It consisted of a trial speed to Rouen and back. Two of the vehicles were propelled by steam and in various ways by the exploding of gasoline or naphtha. The winner was a vehicle propelled by a Daimler gasoline motor, which covered the 75 miles of the course in five hours and 40 minutes. From that time the atuomobile has been steadily improved.

In 1914 there were 500,000 cars put on the market by the manufacturers, breaking all previous records.

CHINESE WALL

Please give a description of the great wall of China in these columns.—A. C. S., Frederickstown, Ohio.

The erection of the Chinese wall is said to have been started about 214 B. C., and completed in 204 B. C. It has been reported to be 1728 miles long, extending from the sea shore on the gulf of Pe-che-lee westward beyond Soo-Choo, on the border of Turkestan, by a zig-zag through a belt over 309 miles in width, its northern limit being north of Pekin. It passes up steep mountains and down into gorges, crosses rivers, valleys and plains, seemingly regardless of obstacles. This wall is 20 feet thick at the bottom and 15 at the top, and from 25 to 30 feet high, with flanking turrets 35 to 40 feet high, every 200 or 300 yards. The exterior faces are blocks of well-cut granite, laid in excellent mortar; within it is filled with close packed earth and stones. The upper surface is paved with bricks, a foot square, laid several inches thick, forming an excellent passage.

PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSMEN

I would like to have the Bureau give me the names of the members of congress of this country, their politics and the addresses.—E. J. N., Ganils, Pa.

It would take too much space to give the names of all the members of congress, but we will give the names of those from Pennsylvania who were members of the 64th congress. The 65th congress convenes next winter.

The Pennsylvania United States senators, George T. Oliver, of Pittsburgh, and Boles Penrose of Philadelphia, are both Republicans.

The Republican members of the lower house of congress from that state are W. S. Vare, G. S. Graham, J. H. Moore, G. W. Edmonds and G. P. Darrow of Philadelphia; P. E. Costello of Tacony, T. S. Butler of West Chester, H. W. Watson of Langhorne, W. W. Griest of Lancaster, J. R. Farr of Washington, R. D. Heaton of Ashland, L. T. McFadden of Canton, E. R. Kiess of Williamsport, B. K. Focht of Lewisburg, A. S. Kreider of Annville, C. W. Beales of Gettysburg, C. H. Rowland of Phillipsburg, A. L. Kesiter of Scottdale, R. E. Hopwood of Uniontown, W. M. Brown of Washington, S. T. North of Punxsutawney, S. H. Miller of Mercer, W. H. Coleman of McKeesport, and J. M. Morin, A. J. Barchfield and S. G. Porter of Pittsburgh.

The Democratic representatives are J. J. Casey of Wilkesbarre, A. G. Dewalt of Allentown, J. V. Lesher of Sunbury, W. W. Bailey of Johnstown, Michael Liebel of Erie, and H. J. Steele of Easton.

MONTANA LANDS

Will the Question Bureau please give me some information on what public lands there are in Montana?—S. J., Montrose, Pa.

Montana has 11,648,232 acres of surveyed public lands, and 10,589,428 acres of unsurveyed lands. Land offices where one may obtain such information concerning the lands still open are located at the following places in that state: Billings, Bozeman, Glasgow, Great Falls, Havre, Helena, Kalispell, Lewiston, Miles City and Missoula.

POPULATION FIGURES

What is the population of the following countries: Austria, Hungary, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Servia and Turkey?—W. H. M., Aztec, N. M.

The estimated population of Austria-Hungary is 49,400,000; Great Britain, 45,000,000; France, 39,300,000; Germany, 64,900,000; Italy, 33,900,000; Russia, 160,100,000; Servia, 2,800,000 and Turkey, 24,000,000.

DROWNING

Please give an explanation of drowning and tell whether the body comes to the surface immediately.—W. G. T., Breckenridge, Minn.

Death from drowning is the result of asphyxia resulting from the stoppage of the supply of fresh air to the lungs. There is a certain amount of stationary air in the lungs, the oxygen from fresh air taken in being diffused into this and the carbonic acid from the blood driven out. This exchange goes on continually, being regulated from the nervous center at the base of the brain. When a person gets under water and cannot swim there is a tendency to struggle, and in the efforts to respire, water is drawn into the windpipe. A cough is brought on and the air is expelled from the lungs by this together with the water that threatens to suffocate the person. There are more efforts to respire and more water taken in and swallowed. Thus the oxygen in the lungs gradually decreases, the carbonic acid increases and the air in the lungs finally becomes too impure to effect an exchange with the blood.

As the result the blood passing into the heart becomes venous and is sent out through the body instead of arterial blood. A dull, sickening pain results at the base of the head, and insensibility rapidly ensues. In a short time the face becomes dark and congested owing to the veins being gorged with blood, and the heart finally ceases to beat. Usually the struggles of a drowning person and his calls for help cause him to sink but if the struggling stops for a moment he rises again only to sink at their renewal. As soon as insensibility occurs the body sinks altogether owing to the loss of air and the filling of the stomach with water. A body usually remains under water for several days and then rises to the top and floats.

WIVES OF PRESIDENTS

I would like to know the maiden names of the wives of the following Presidents of this country: Benjamin Harrison, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and William Howard Taft. —F. B. W., Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Benjamin Harrison was married twice, first to Caroline Scott and secondly to Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmock. Roosevelt also had two wives, the first being Alice Hathaway and the second Edith Kermit. The maiden name of President Wilson's wife was Ellen Louise Axsen, and that of Taft's wife is Helen Herron.

BIBLE TRANSLATIONS

I would like to know something about the translation of the Bible and what languages it has been written in. —G. A. W., Granite Falls, N. C.

The original languages of the books of the Bible were the Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek. Nearly all of the Old Testament was composed in Hebrew, the language spoken by Israel in Canaan before the exile. But after the return this gradually gave way to the common speech used by the people, the Aramaic. Parts of Daniel and Ezra and one verse of Jeremiah were in Aramaic. Many expressions in the Old Testament have an aramaic flavor. A dialect of the Aramaic was the language of Palestine in the New Testament times. Authorities say it is probable that the teachings of Jesus were spoken by Him in Aramaic and later rendered into Greek by the teachers of the early Apostolic church. Aside from the Aramaic basis of the Gospels and of some material in Acts the New Testament was composed entirely in Greek.

Earliest inormation has it that the commandments were written on stone tablets. Deuteronomy and Jeremiah's writings were rolls when found. The script was originally the old square characters seen on the Moabite stone. Later the Aramaic characters were used. The date when the Jews adopted an official Old Testament is unknown, but many claim it to be at the beginning of our second century. Tradition says they used three manuscripts found at Jerusalem. These early texts lacked vowels and the words were not separated. The scribes, from 200 to 500 B. C., made numerous changes in the way of corrections, definition and pronunciation. The Massoretes simply guarded and perpetuated the work of the scribes, though they added vowel points, completing their work in the seventh and eighth centuries. This work is perpetuated in the text of Ben Asher in the tenth century. All later western manuscripts were based upon this. The Septuagint version of the Bible was made from Hebrew into Greek somewhere in between 300 and 130 B. C. Other Greek translations were made by Aquila about 150 A. D., one by Theodotian a little later and one by Symmachus about 200 A. D. Origen tried to restore the Hebrew text about 240 A. D., but only fragments of his work still exist. Three other men made the same effort about 300 A. D. They were Eusebius, Lucian and Hesychius. The best evidence for restoring the original Septuagint is contained in the three famous manuscripts, the Sinaitic, the Alexandrian and the Vatican, dating from the fourth and fifth centuries, A. D. Other versions of the Old Testament dating from the early centuries are the Syriac, second and third century, A. D.; the Coptic, third century, A. D.; and the Latin, chief being Jerome's Vulgate, about 400 A. D.

MALCOLM R. PATTERSON

Will you publish a brief biography of Malcolm R. Patterson in these columns?—D. F. H., Waterman, Ill.

Malcolm Rice Patterson, ex-governor of Tennessee, was born in Somerville, Ala., on June 7, 1861. He received the degree of A. M. from the Christian Brothers' college of Memphis, and also studied at Vanderbilt University. In 1883 he was admitted to the bar and practiced at Memphis. Patterson was district attorney of Shelby county in Tennessee from 1894 to 1900, and was elected to the 57th and 59th congresses from 1901 to 1907, representing the tenth Tennessee district. Patterson served two terms, from 1907 to 1911, as governor of Tennessee, being a Democrat. He is a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

A. S. BURLESON

I would like to have published a sketch of the life of Postmaster General Burleson.—F. D., Cortland, Ohio.

Albert Sidney Burleson, postmaster general in the cabinet of President Wilson, was born in San Marcos, Tex., on June 7, 1863. He received his education in the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas, Bayard Taylor university and graduated from the University of Texas in 1884. The following year Burleson was admitted to the bar. His wife was Adele Steiner of Austin, Tex. From 1885 to 1890 Burleson was assistant city attorney of Austin, and from 1891 to 1898 he held the office of attorney for the 26th judicial district of Texas. He was a member of the 56th to the 62nd congresses, from 1899 to 1903, representing the ninth Texas district, and from 1903 to 1913 the tenth district. Burleson was re-elected to the 63rd congress, but resigned to accept the position of postmaster general.

JAMES J. JEFFRIES

Will the Question Bureau please tell something about the ring battles of James J. Jeffries?—F. D., Glen Easton, West Virginia.

James J. Jeffries was born April 15, 1875, in Carroll, O. His height is 6 feet 1½ inches. His weight averages 200 pounds. James J. Jeffries knocked out Dan Long, T. Van Buskirk, Henry Baker, Bob Fitzsimmons, Jack Finnegan, Jim Corbett, Joe Kennedy, Gus Ruhlin, Bob Fitzsimmons, Jim Corbett and Jack Munroe. He won over Joe Goddard, Peter Jackson, Pete Everett, Tom Sharkey, Bob Armstrong, Tom Sharkey and Hank Griffin. He has fought to a draw with Gus Ruhlin and Joe Choynski. He failed to knock out Jack Munroe in an exhibition fight. He then retired and gave Tommy Burns the right to defend the title of heavyweight champion. When Johnson defeated Burns Jeffries decided to enter the ring again, but on July 4, 1910, Johnson knocked him out and won the world's title.

MISCELLANEOUS

L. M. T., Windsor, Pa.—The Chicago river is a small stream, rising north of Chicago and flowing into Lake Michigan at the harbor where Chicago is located.

A. J. B., Covert, Mich.—Our references do not mention the speech you refer to.

C. M. R., Fultonham, O.—We have no statistics of the number of art museums in the country and their location.

M. M. Kimbaling, Pa.—Billy Sunday's address is Winona Lake, Ind.

J. C. B., Salem, Va.; M. W. S., South Bloomingdale, O.; R. A. S., Dowagiac, Mich.—The company publishing the Tarzan stories is A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago, Ill.

J. R., Montgomery, Mich.—In most states the place to apply for a mother's pension is the common pleas court of the county where you reside.

E. R. L., Adrian, W. Va.—See a lawyer for the answer to your question, as this bureau cannot answer such legal questions.

FRENCH FIX BIG FOOD FUND

Deputies Set Aside $24,000,000 to Feed Civilians.

Paris, Aug. 7.—The chamber of deputies yesterday passed a bill carrying an appropriation of 120,000,000 francs ($24,000,000) to be used in the purchase of wheat and flour for feeding the civil population.

The bill authorizes prefects, under the control of the minister of commerce, to requisition wheat and flour in France, and empowers the minister of commerce to make purchases in the colonies or abroad and to distribute supplies according to the needs.

GOVERNORS TO TALK NATIONAL DEFENSE

Military preparations for national defense is to be discussed by the governors of the various states at the conference of governors to be held in Boston, August 24, 25 and 26.

While this conference includes in its membership the governors and former governors of the 48 states, the Boston meeting is to have added significance by reason of the fact that adjutant generals of many states also will attend and participate in the discussion of plans for increasing the size and increasing the efficiency of the militia of the states as part of the national defense.

The discussion is to be opened by Governor James P. Fielder of New Jersey, who will read a paper on The Relation of the State to the National Defense.

Others who will participate in the discussion are Governors Charles S. Whitman of New York, Frank B. Willis of Ohio, Edward F. Dunne of Illinois, Earnest Lister of Washington, W. S. Hammond of Minnesota and former Governors William Hodges Mann of Virginia and Elias M. Ammons of Colorado.

Governors Unamimous.

"The Mexican situation and the European war doubtless have caused governors of many states to ponder over their own and their state's responsibilities in relation to military preparedness," said Secretary Riley of the conference. "All the 48 governors was consulted in the preparation of the program for the coming conference. Practically all asked that some phase of our citizen soldiery be discussed, thus disclosing a keen interest on the part of the states in the problem now confronting the nation—an interest so keen as to amount to a recognition by the states of a degree of responsibility.

"Utterances of many public men, magazine articles and the current news carried by the daily press all indicate that there is an increasing conviction that Americans as individuals and as a nation, should be capable of acting in self-defense. Many of the governors feel that the time is ripe for some uniformity of action in co-operation with the national government for providing an adequate program for improving the national defense.

Problem Isn't Simple.

"This problem is no longer the simple one that it was 100 years ago. Now, more than ever before, there is general acceptance of the doctrine that every American boy should receive training which will equip him to become an efficient unit in the nation's defense. This is not a new doctrine, but is merely emphasized at this time by the awful spectacle of all Europe engaged in war. Readiness on the part of the citizen to serve his country clearly was contemplated by the constitution, which provides that congress may call forth the citizens to serve as militiamen to quell insurrection and repel invasion. Many governors feel that if every young man is subject under the law to be called upon for military duty, then it is important that such training should be provided as will fit young men to perform that service well."

DOGS KILL SHEEP

Sheep-killing dogs are said to be the chief cause of the marked decrease in the number of sheep kept on farms in the United States, exclusive of the western division. During the period between 1900 and 1910 the total number of sheep in this region decreased by more than 3,900,000 head in spite of favorable market conditions.

Boston has a library given 216 years ago by King William III to King's chapel.

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AND I WANT A BLUE MONDAY
O'JAM COMMENCE A MINUTE
YASSAH
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-AND STAY OUT
MILL-HANDS MINERS-MECHANICS-MUSICIA-"

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KAISER, PEACE TERMS REFUSED, RENEWS ASSAULT

London, Aug. 9.—Russia having rejected what in England is regarded as a bona fide proposal made by the German emperor for peace with a part of Poland traded for Galicia, the great struggle in the east must continue, and as there is no indication of an immediate general offensive by either side in the west, the struggle of the Russian forces to shake themselves free of the Austro-German grip remains the chief factor in the war news.

From trustworthy sources, the Bourse Gazette at Petrograd learns that last week Emperor William, through the king of Denmark, offered the Russians terms of peace. The reply of the czar was the categorical declaration that at present there could be no question of peace negotiations.

Novo Georgievsk, last of the Russian fortresses on the Vistula river, has been cut off by German troops, according to German reports. The kaiser's forces are pressing closer to Kovno, the great Russian fortress on the Niemen river, guarding the railway from Berlin to the Russian capital.

Praga, the large suburb of Warsaw on the eastern bank of the Vistula river, has been captured by the Germans, while in the Lublin district of Poland, Field Marshal von Mackensen has driven the Russians across the Vieprz river.

MAY CUT OFF RETREAT.

The capture of Praga and the investment of Novo Georgievsk, coupled with the advance on Kavno and Von Mackensen's success on the Vieprz, indicate that the Germans are making strides toward their main object—the capture or annihilation of the main Russian armies. By occupying Praga and cutting Novo Georgievsk off from the east, the Germans have cleared their way for a rapid pursuit of the fleeing enemy from the west.

Capture of Kovno would result in the destruction of the main line of the Russians' retreat, while Von Mackensen and his Austrian allies can plunge forward toward Brest-Litovsk, the key to the second line of Russian defenses.

Particularly successful operations looking to this end are reported by Vienna, where the claim is made that Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army has pierced the Russians in disorder across the Vieprz near Lubartov and southwest of Miechow. Unofficial advices from Austrian headquarters indicate that a split in the Russian lines caused by these operations may spell danger for the forces thus dislodged. The probability that troops retiring from Ivangorod will protect the line of retreat, however, is suggested.

Think Trap Will Fail.

Military observers in London express the opinion that the entrapping attempts will fail, gathering from the official reports indications that the Russians may now be expected to straighten their new line safely.

The use of gas fumes has contributed largely to the success of the Germanic forces northwest of Warsaw. Weather conditions have favored the use of gases, and they have been used extensively over a wide front. This has proved a great help in conserving the ammunition supplies of the Teutonic forces. The Russians also have attempted the use of poisonous fumes, but lacking the proper equipment, have been unsuccessful.

Force War on Balkans.

It is increasingly manifest that Germany looks to the east for a settlement of the war. By overrunning Serbia, she will occupy a very favorable position to invoke Bulgaria's passive or active aid in reaching Constantinople along the main line. The operations of such a move doubtless will be brought about renewed negotiations between the entente allies and Bulgaria.

The Turks claim successes in the recent trench warfare on the Gallipoli peninsula, but there really has been no noteworthy change in the situation so far as the public is aware.

The Gallipoli field will be closely watched because of its possible bearing on the Balkan situation again threatening by reason of renewed quadruple entente pressure on Bulgaria and Greece. Never before has the importance of the operations at the Dardanelles been more keenly realized in Great Britain and France than now, especially as there are many indications that Germany plans to deliver her next hard blow against Serbia, in order to link up with Turkey and thus dominate the spring plans of the entente allied powers.

Latest official reports from Rome report activity by Italian mountain troops resulting in gains. In Cadore the Austrians have been forced back as far as the south slopes of Burgstall, in the valley of Sexten, the statement declares, while counter-attacks by the Italians on the Carso plateau are characterized as "weak" and easily repulsed. The Austrian official report declares all Italian attempts to advance were repulsed.

On Western Front.

German attacks along the western front on the allied positions are continuing with apparently increased intensity, but without success, according to the Paris statement. One of the attacks recorded occurred north of Arleux, another in the Neuville-St. Vaast sector, a third in the Argonnes, on the road from Vienne-Le-Chateau to Bynarville, and a fourth in the Vosges, where a position on the Linge was assailed.

Berlin mentions the development of a battle near Hooge, east Ypres, but does not record the outcome. French attempts to advance in the Argonne were stopped, it is declared. The shooting down of French aeroplanes at various points along the front is reported.

The French ministry of the colonies reports further successes by French troops in the German colony of the Kamerun, West Africa.

The conquest of that part of the Congo ceded to Germany in 1911 has been completed, the statement says, and further inroads are being made on German-Held territory.

GREEKS TO BLOCK BULGARIAN DEAL

Macedonians Hear Greece Will Refuse to Cede Territory to Bulgars.

London, Aug. 7.—Efforts of the allies to buy Bulgaria's neutrality have been balked by Greece. A delegation of Macedonian deputies called upon Premier Gounaris of Greece, in Athens, and asked that compensation be pledged to Bulgaria in order to prevent her from joining the war on the side of Germany.

"Greece will not cede one inch of territory to Bulgaria," was the substance of the permier's reply.

Has Eye on Macedonia.

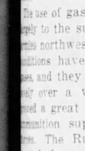
In the negotiations which have been conducted by the allies of the quadruple entente with Bulgaria in an effort to induce her to enter the war on their side she has insistently demanded that she be ceded that part of Macedonia which was awarded to Serbia at the close of the Balkan wars. She also has sought to obtain at least a portion of the Macedonian territory which came under the Greek flag in the same way.

Macedonia was a Turkish province until the close of the Balkan war. The region embraces a medley of people, the chief elements being Slavs, Osmanlis and Greeks. The Slavs are Bulgarians and Serbs.

Allies Want Balkans' Aid.

The statement attributed to M. Gournaris is significant in view of the fact that the British, French, Russian and Italian ministers at Athens called upon him Wednesday and made united representations regarding the political situation. Their purpose was to gain the assistance of Greece.

YOUR HEART



Does it **Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats?** Have you **Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Nightmare, Hungry or Weak spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Cold Hands or Feet, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart?** If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use **Dr. Kinsman's Guaranteed Heart Tablets.** Not a secret remedy. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully charge themselves for the **Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves.** Don't take any chances with **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets** are within your reach. 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

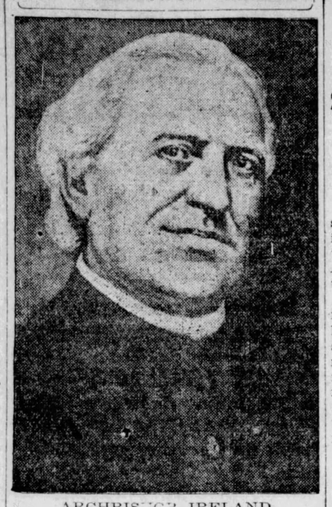
Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to **Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine,** will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

DROPSY Treated One Week Free. Short breathing relieved in a few hours—swelling, water uric acid removed in a few days—regulates liver, kidneys and heart. Write for Free Trial Treatment. **COLLUM DROPSY CURE CO., DEPT. 28, ATLANTA, GA.**

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. **W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

PARALYSIS Conquered at Last. Write for Proof. Dr. Chase's Special Blood and Nerve Tablets. Chase, 224 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Prelate Slated as Cardinal



ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

IRELAND TO GET RED HAT AT CONSISTORY

Archbishop to Be Made Fourth American Cardinal.

Rome, Aug. 6, via Paris, Aug. 7.—The next consistory will be followed by a council of bishops at which Pope Benedict will create several new cardinals, says the Agenzia Nazionale. Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., and Monsignor Beccaria, private chaplain of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, it is reported, will be among those added to the college of cardinals.

Paris, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Rome says an Italian news agency announces that Archbishop Ireland will be made a cardinal at the next consistory.

New York, Aug. 7.—Catholic circles received with great interest the announcement of an Italian news agency that Archbishop Ireland would be made a cardinal by Pope Benedict. His elevation would give the United States four cardinals.

Archbishop Ireland is nearly 77 years old. He was made an archbishop in 1888.

On several previous occasions it was reported that he would be given the red hat.

M'ADOO MAKES APPEAL FOR MERCHANT MARINE

Need Ships for Commerce and for Navy Auxiliary.

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 5.—An appeal for an American merchant marine to carry the commerce of the United States and to form a naval auxiliary fleet in war time, was contained in a letter from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo read here before the Greensboro chamber of commerce.

"This," said the secretary, "is a time for action; already we have had too much talk. We cannot be longer dependent on foreign flags. It is not safe to do so.

"We need American ships, not only for the expansion of our commerce, but we imperatively require them as auxiliaries for our navy.

"If you want South American trade; if you want world trade, the indispensable step is an American merchant marine to carry our commerce to the end of the earth, under the protection of the Stars and Stripes."

PHYSICIAN CURES SULTAN

German Surgeon Operates Successfully on Moslem Head.

Berlin, via London, Aug. 5.—Prof. James Israel, who recently operated on the sultan of Turkey, has returned here from Constantinople. He says he left the sultan completely cured.

Dr. Israel states he noted in Constantinople an extraordinary confident feeling with regard to the war. The relations between the Turks and the Germans, according to Dr. Israel, are excellent.

Constantinople, Dr. Israel says in conclusion, is quiet. The signs of war are noticeable only in the long columns of troops passing through to the front. The care and attention given the wounded is good.

BERLIN CALLS DEVASTATION IN POLAND UNPARALLELED

Berlin, Aug. 7.—Devastation unparalleled in the present war is being wrought by the Russian army of Grand Duke Nicholas as it falls back before the advance of the Austro-German troops in Poland. Railroads are being torn up, bridges destroyed, and towns and villages given over to flames. Food supplies and crops that cannot be carried along are destroyed. Nothing that could be of any value to the Austro-German armies is being left behind.

The outer forts of Novo Georgievsk are being vigorously bombarded by the Germans. Novo Georgievsk is now being completely isolated, and experts predict its early capture along with the army of about 50,000 men that is believed to be in the fortress.

(Novo Georgievsk, which lies upon the Vistula about 20 miles northwest of Warsaw, is not a city, but a big entrenched camp, guarded by powerful forts of modern construction. It was one of the natural strongholds discovered by Napoleon in 1807, and as long as the Russians hold it the Germans will be unable to use the Vistula river or the railway line running south from Soldau for the transportation of supplies. Forts at Novo Georgievsk are situated along both sides of the Narew at the point where it flows into the Vistula. The fortress has two powerful citadels, eight bridgehead positions and 24 redoubts containing batteries of 10, 11 and 12-inch guns.)

General von Buelow's army is still driving against the Russian forces defending the Warsaw-Petrograd railway in Courland, and so menacing has the situation become south of Shavli and northwest of Vinla that the Russians are reported to be evacuating Kovno on the Vilna-Libau railway line.

Immediately west of the Bug river, in the southeastern theatre of war, the German forces of the command of Field Marshal von Mackensen have reached Sawin, which is only 60 miles from the Russian fortress of Brest Litovsk.

(Kovno, which the Russians are reported to be evacuating, is a fortress of the first-class and is the capital of the government of the same name in northwest Russia. It had been stated that Kovno was to form the northern head of the new Russian line consisting of Kovno, Grodno and Brest Litovsk. The city has a population of about 90,000.)

POPE WILL LAUNCH PEACE CAMPAIGN IN SEPTEMBER

Rome, Aug. 5.—Pope Benedict XV. will launch a great campaign for peace at the next consistory at the vatican. This will take place between the end of August and the middle of September.

In addition to the cardinals taking part in the consistory, bishops from the largest cities of Europe will be invited to come here and participate in the great council which will issue a peace appeal to every belligerent nation.

Poles all over the world are flooding the vatican with letters urging the pope to intervene in behalf of Poland and to request the Russian government to spare the soil of that unhappy country from further devastation.

2 HAITIENS SHOT BY U. S. FORCES

Soldiers Are Killed When They Resist Attempt to Disarm Them.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Two Haitien soldiers were shot down by the American forces while resisting an attempt to disarm them at Port-au-Prince. Admiral Caperton made this report to the navy department this afternoon.

The American commander made no report on the capture of the custom house, as told in press dispatches. He stated in his communication to Admiral Benson, acting secretary of the navy, that his forces met with some resistance when they disarmed a small force of Haitians. The Americans were forced to fire and two natives fell dead. No Americans were injured.

Captures Gunboat, Too.

Admiral Caperton reported also the capture of the Haitien navy—the gunboat Pacifique—at Port-au-Prince.

His report contained no reference to the fight or the possession of the custom house there, which press dispatches say resulted in the killing of a Haitian by the American forces.

Admiral Caperton's report stated that when the Pacifique entered the harbor at Port-au-Prince yesterday, he sent an officer aboard to instruct the commander to draw up alongside the wharf. When this was done, he said he placed a crew of Americans aboard as guard.

The return of the collier Jason to Port-au-Prince was also reported. No mention was made of the peace commission which was supposed to have been on it.

Caperton has been forced to become a virtual dictator in Haiti. He has organized a new "peace commission" composed of citizens, to run the government, he advised the state department. All government functions are performed by this committee at his direction.

The majority of the Haitians want peace, Caperton said. The chief trouble lies in the Cabo bands, who are mercenaries and will sell out to the highest bidder. These bands must be broken up for good before peace can be re-established on a permanent basis, the admiral stated.

Bobo's hostility to peace plans is declared due to the fear that he will be cheated of the fruits of the victory he won in his revolution. Caperton believes that if he can be assured of an honest and fair election, he will meet with the peace committee.

More Trouble Feared.

Further trouble is expected by the United States in Haiti. That is the real reason why 850 additional marines, under command of Colonel L. W. Waller, are to be sent there on another warship. Admiral Caperton's confidential advices to the state department are said to indicate that a far more serious revolutionary movement than had previously been reported was under way.

Admiral Caperton has reported the capture of considerable ammunition and arms. But it is known that still more supplies are held in various places by the Haitiens. When the Tennessee reaches Haiti, probably next Wednesday or Thursday, the American forces will total more than 2,000. They will have 79 machine guns and three small field pieces. With this force at his command, it is felt certain that Admiral Caperton can command order despite any move the Haitiens might make.

PORTUGAL ELECTS ANOTHER PRESIDENT

Bernardino Machado is New Executive.

Lisbon, Aug. 7.—Bernardino Machado was elected by congress yesterday president of the republic of Portugal.

Senhor Machado has been prominent for years in the public life of Portugal, having served as premier, provisional minister of foreign affairs, minister of the interior and minister to Brazil. In January, 1908, he was accused of conspiracy against the crown, but the charges never were proved.

When King Manuel II. was dethroned and the republic proclaimed, on October 5, 1910, after a short revolution, Senhor Machado was appointed minister of foreign affairs in the cabinet formed by the provisional government. The following year he was a candidate for the presidency but, notwithstanding his prominence, was defeated by Dr. Manuel Arriaga, whom he now will succeed.

The new president, who is 65 years old, formerly was professor of philosophy in Coimbre university, but was ousted from his chair because he joined the anti-clerical movement. He is an excellent speaker, and during his public career has been regarded as strongly pro-British.

Former Secretary for Big Army and Navy

HENRY L. STIMSON

Henry L. Stimson, former secretary of war, is one of the pronounced advocates of greater national defenses. He says the present defenses are in bad shape. He urges a greater army and navy. Mr. Stimson is chairman of the army committee of the National Security League.

CLAIMS RIGHT TO SINK FRYE

Germany Replies to Protest and Cites Treaty of 1828.

What the Frye Case Is

The American schooner William P. Frye was sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Freidrick in the South Atlantic last January. The Eitel Freidrick, one of Germany's sea raiders, afterwards steamed into Newport News, Va., bringing the crew of the Frye and other vessels which it had captured and destroyed. The German vessel never left that port, where it is interned. The controversy arises over the question of the Germans' right to destroy the vessel and cargo, instead of capturing and conveying them to a German port where the cargo would be confiscated and the ship released.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The controversy between the United States and Germany over the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye still remained unsettled with the publication today of the latest German note again justifying the German course and reiterating a willingness to make reparation for the ship.

Replying to the last American representation, Germany in justification of the sinking of the Frye adheres to her previous claim that the act was not in contravention of the Prussian-American treaty or international law.

The whole controversy hinges on article 13 of that treaty, the American contention being that it should specially have protected the Frye from being sunk, although not protecting a contraband cargo. Germany, on the other hand, contends that the article only obligates her to pay damages.

In again offering to pay for the ship, Germany accepts the American proposal that the amount of damages be fixed by two experts, one to be selected by each country, and pledges prompt payment with the stipulation, however, that it shall not be regarded as payment for violation of American rights. Should that method be unsatisfactory, the United States is invited to arbitration at The Hague.

It is considered likely that the commission method will be satisfactory to the United States, provided, however, that no treaty rights are waived.

Should the United States allow the controversy to go to The Hague for interpretation of the treaty provision or continues to discuss the issue through diplomatic channels, it is virtually certain that it will insist that meanwhile Germany refrain from violation of what the United States contends are its rights.

PLANS TARIFF TO PAY FOR DEFENSE

Senator Penrose Announces He Will Present Bill at Next Session.

Philadelphia, Aug. 6.—United States Senator Boies Penrose, in a speech at a dinner here last night, announced that he would introduce at the next session of congress a tariff bill that will contain reductions of 15 to 20 per cent on many of the duties in the Payne-Aldrich bill. The senator said:

"For myself, I intend to introduce at the opening of the next congress a tariff bill, protective in its nature, containing horizontal reduction of 15 or 20 per cent on many of the duties contained in the Payne bill, but reindorse some of the schedules, like the chemical schedule, to the extent that may be necessary to secure these industries in our country.

"This bill will protect us from the collapse which will occur at the close of the war in Europe, and will furnish us money to prepare for the national defense, should any nation of Europe in arms desire to invade or assault us."

EVACUATING WARSAW COST CZAR 25 MILLION

Russian Government Paid That to Remove Factories.

Petrograd, Aug. 6.—Evacuation of Warsaw cost the Russian government $25,000,000, it was officially announced today. This amount was granted by the war office for the removal of mills and factories from the Polish capital to the interior of Russia.

Military experts estimate that fully $50,000,000 worthy of property was destroyed by the Russians before they gave up the Warsaw and Ivangorod forts. The bridges over the Vistula which the Russians destroyed alone were worth more than $15,000,000.

DENIES AMERICANS FLEE

Berlin Trade Association Hits Report Many Quit Empire.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—The Weekly Bulletin of the American Association of Commerce and Trade of Berlin has published a statement from J. G. Lay, American consul general, here, relative to a recent report from Paris, saying Americans were fleeing Germany and that there were fewer than 100 in the capital and not more than 500 throughout the empire, according to announcement made yesterday by the Overseas News agency.

Mr. Lay says there are at present 800 Americans in Berlin and 4,000 in the empire.

The Bulletin then explains that "the fleeing Americans" were moving picture men, who were hastening to the United States to deliver their goods, and that they were expected to return.

ADMIRAL FORSYTH DEAD

Shamokin, Pa., Aug. 4.—Rear Admiral James McQueen Forsyth, United States navy, retired, died here yesterday of paralysis. He was first stricken six months ago, since which time he failed steadily to the end.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, Aug. 9.—Wheat prices held steady to slightly firmer on the opening call. Southwest markets were decidedly stronger, owing to the rain in that section over the week-end. The weather was generally clear on Monday. In the northwest the weather was clear and warm. Receipts of wheat at principal points were light over Sunday. This fact had a hardening effect for a short time in the initial trading. Cash wheat opened nominally unchanged. September advanced ¼c, while December shaded off a like amount.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Close Aug. 9.	Close Aug. 7.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash 1.14½	....	....	1.14	1.14½
Sept. 1.11½	....	....	1.10⅜	1.11¼
Dec. 1.12½	....	....	1.11¾	1.12¾
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	82¼	84⅛
Sept. 80½	....	....	79½	81
Dec. 65¾	....	....	65½	66⅜
Oats—				
Cash,new	....	....	54	56
Cash, old..	....	....	58	60
Sept. 42⅜	....	....	41¾	43
Dec. 43	....	....	42⅞	43¼
Clover Seed—				
Prime ...8.25	....	....	8.35	8.20
Oct. 8.55	....	....	8.55	8.50
Dec. 8.45	....	....	8.45	8.40
Mar. ...8.50	....	....	8.50	8.45
Rye—No. 2—				
Cash	....	....	1.00	1.00
Alsike—				
Aug.	....	....	9.10	8.95
Sept. 8.90	....	....	9.20	9.00
Oct. 9.09	....	....	9.25	9.00
Timothy—				
Prime ...3.30	....	....	3.25	3.25
Sept. ...3.30	....	....	3.25	3.25
Oct. 3.05	....	....	3.00	3.05
March	....	....	....	3.25

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept. ...1.07⅞	1.07⅞	1.06¼	1.06⅞	1.07½	
Dec. 1.08½	1.08½	1.06¼	1.07⅝	1.08	
May 1.13¼	1.13¼	1.11½	1.12¼	1.12⅞	
Corn—					
Sept. 74⅜	74⅜	73⅞	74¼	75	
Dec. 63⅞	63⅞	63⅜	63⅝	64⅛	
May 66¼	66¼	65⅜	65⅝	66½	
Oats—					
Sept. 39⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39	40⅛	
Dec. 39⅞	40	39¼	39⅝	40⅝	
May 42⅞	43	42½	42⅝	43⅝	

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Sept. ... 13.72	13.97	13.65	13.90	13.72
Oct. 13.87	14.00	13.80	14.00	13.87
Lard—				
Sept. 8.12	8.17	8.07	8.15	8.12½
Oct. 8.20	8.20	8.15	8.22	8.20
Ribs—				
Sept. 9.22	9.22	9.12	9.20	9.12
Oct. 9.20	9.22	9.10	9.15	9.10

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
Sept.	....	....	1.04⅞	1.06¼
Dec.	....	....	1.05¼	1.06⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
Sept.	....	....	1.07⅜	1.08¼
Dec.	....	....	1.06⅜	1.07⅛

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 26@26½c; solid pack, 25½@27c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16c; York state, 18½c; brick, 17c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 22c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 35c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 20c; fancy, fresh, 22c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 60c.

Beans—New wax, 3c pound; green, 3c pound.

Home-grown Cabbage—50c.

Carrots—60c doz.

New Sugar Corn—12½c dozen.

Green Corn—Per dozen, 15c.

Celery—Michigan, 20@25c dozen.

Cauliflower—Hothouse, $1.00@1.25 per doz.

Home-grown Cukes—20@30c per doz.

Lettuce—Leaf, 5c per pound; head, 75c bu.

Mango Peppers—Per bu., $1.00.

Mushrooms—75c@$1.00 pound.

Onions—New, green, 8@10c dozen bunches.

Onions—Per bu., 50c.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.75.

Parsley—Home-grown, 15c doz.

Peas—Home-grown, $1.25 bu.

Potatoes—New, $1.75 per bbl.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, 15c dozen; long, 15c dozen.

Spinach—Home-grown, 35c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.

Tomatoes—Home-grown, per bu., $1.25.

Turnips—New, 60c per bu.

Summer Squash—Per doz., 60c.

Fruits.

Apples—Per bu., $1.00@1.15.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.65@2.00.

California Valencias—$4.25@5.00.

Arkansas Elberta Peaches—6-basket crates, $1.25.

Arkansas Elberta Peaches—$1.50 bu.

California Plums—$1.00@1.25 crate.

Georgia Watermelons—25@35c each.

Arizona Cantaloupes—Per standard crate, $3; Cal. Turlocks, $2.75 crate.

Limes—$1.50 per 100.

Lemons—California, $3.25@4.00 per box.

Messina Lemons—$2.00@2.50 box.

Grape Fruit—Florida grape fruit, $4.25 box.

Pennsylvania Blueberries—Fancy, $4.00@4.25 bushel.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 12c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.

Miscellaneous.

Cider—Tonawanda Brand, fancy, 15c gallon.

California Figs—Stewing figs, 6½@7c lb.; Turkish figs 12½@14c lb.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.

Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $4.00.

Navy Beans—$3.10@3.20.

Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10c; heavy and rough, 9c.

Calves—14@15c.

Fowls—Live, 13@14c.

Broilers—18c.

Turkeys, alive, 17@18c.

Geese, alive, 13@14c.

Ducks, alive, 14@15c.

Yearling Lambs—12@13c; spring lambs, 14@16c; sheep, 7@10c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@10c.

Heifers—10@12c.

Bulls—8½@9½c.

Provisions.

Lard—9¼c.

Fat Bacon—12½c.

Lean Bacon—22c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 16c; 9 to 10 lbs., 15c; 11 to 12 lbs., 14½c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $16.50; clear hams, sugar cured, 16c; shoulders, 12c; luncheon hams, 14c.

Fresh pork sausage, 11c; bologna, 13c; frankforts, 15c; garlic sausage, 13c; outside dried beef, 17c; inside, 22c; knuckles, 25c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 8c; blue pike, 5½c; bullheads, dressed, 12½c; herring, 9c; carp, 3c; whitefish, 12½c; white bass, 5c; gray bass, 2½c; perch, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load on market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $18.00; No. 2, $17.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.15.

Oats—60c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.75; winter patents, $7.00@7.25 per bbl.; family flour, $6.50@6.75 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices, per ton)—Bran, $28.00@30.00; middlings, brown, $32.00@35.00; white middlings, $35.00@38.00; coarse meal $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $33.00@35.00; old process meal, 35@37c.

Hay—Baled, $17.00@20.00.

Cotton Seed—$31.00@33.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Oats—Per bu., 63@65c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.00@1.10 per 100 lbs.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $3.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $2.00@2.25; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.85 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 13c; green calf, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 14½c; kip, 14c; No. 2 kip, 13c; cured hides, No. 1, 17c; No. 2, 16c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $.250 @3.75.

New York Produce.

New York, Aug. 9.—Flour, quiet; spring patents, $6.65@7.10; winter patents, $5.50@5.75; winter straights, $5.25@5.40; Kansas straights, $6.15@6.50. Pork, steady; mess, $16.50@17.00; family, $20.00@22.00; short clear, $19.00@20.50. Beef, quiet; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $19.50@20.50. Lard, firm; middle west, $8.10@8.20. Molasses, quiet; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, firm; prime, $1.45; No. 1, $1.40@1.45; No. 2, $1.30@1.35; No. 3, $1.25; shipping, $1.15@1.20. Hides, firm; Bogota, 30@31c; Central America, 29c. Leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 32c; seconds, 30@32c.

Butter, steady; receipts 8,301; creamery extras, 92 score, 26c; creamery, higher scoring, 26½@27c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22@24c. Eggs irregular; receipts 13,373; fresh gathered, extras, 23½@25c; extra firsts, 21@23c; firsts, 19@20½c; seconds, 16½@18½c; nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 31@32c; nearby hennery browns, 25@28c. Cheese, barely steady; receipts 1,822; state, whole milk, fresh, flats, white and colored, specials, 13⅝@14c; do colored fancy, 13½c; do white, 13¼@13⅝c. Live poultry prices not settled; dressed easier; western frozen roasting chickens, 18@22c; fresh fowls, iced, 13@16½c; fresh turkeys, iced, 15@16c.

Cotton.

New York, Aug. 9.—Cotton futures opened steady; October, 9.45c; December, 9.75c; January, 9.86c; March, 10.10c.

Reports of better weather in the southwest and easier Liverpool cables were followed by an opening decline of 4 to 7 points in the cotton market here today. Selling was not particularly active, but the support of foreign buying orders which was the feature on the advances of last week, was lacking, and offerings became somewhat more general after the publication of the western belt forecast indicating further showers in Texas, with active months selling some 8 to 11 points net lower before the end of the first hour. Private cables said that Liverpool eased under moderate selling.

Detailed weather reports for the Houston district showing no important rainfall in Texas, were followed by rallies of 4 and 5 points during the middle of the morning on some scattered covering, but no aggressive buying was in evidence and the bears predicted that tomorrow's reports would make a better showing. Prices sagged back to a net loss of some 10 to 12 points around midday.

Trading was quiet during the early afternoon with prices ruling about 10 points net lower. Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9.45c. Sales, 400 bales.

Buffalo Live Stock.

Buffalo, Aug. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market slow; prime steers, $9.50@9.85; shipping, $8.50@9.25; butchers, $7.00@8.75; heifers, $5.00@8.25; cows, $3.50@7.00; bulls, $5.00@7.25. Veals—Receipts, 1,200; market active; good to choice, $4.50@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 18,500; market steady and slow; heavy, $6.85@7.10; mixed, $7.25@7.40; yorkers, $7.70@7.90; pigs, $7.90@8.00; roughs, $5.75@6.00; stags, $4.50@5.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,600; market active; lambs, $5.00@9.50; yearlings, $4.50@8.00; wethers, $6.75@7.25; ewes, $3.50@6.75; sheep, mixed, $6.75@7.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; market slow; bulk, $6.30@6.90; light, $6.85@7.65; heavy, $6.95@6.90; rough, $6.95@6.10; pigs, $6.50@7.50. Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; market weak; native beef cattle, $6.10@10.15; cows and heifers, $3.10@8.30; calves, $7.50@11.25. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market slow; sheep, $6.29@7.10; lambs, $7.25@9.50.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market slow; top, $7.90. Hogs—Receipts, 5,500; market higher; prime heavies, $7.00; heavy, mixed, $7.25@7.50; mediums and heavy yorkers, $7.80@7.85; light yorkers and pigs, $7.90. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000; market steady; prime wethers, $7.25; choice lambs, $9.25. Calves—Receipts, 800; market lower; good to choice veals, $11.75.

STEAM ROADS SHOW INCREASED EARNINGS

Net Revenues Gain at Rate of $49 for the Mile.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The steam railroads of the country continue to increase their earnings despite their pleas that higher rates are necessary to give them proper returns.

In June last, 67 of the principal roads reported net revenues of $406 a mile, according to an interstate commerce commission report today. In June, 1914, this revenue was $357, giving the roads an increase of $49 a mile this year.

The operating revenues of the companies in June totaled $105,315,869 and the operating expenses $69,934,210, leaving net operating revenues of $35,381,659.

Queen Alexandra receives an annuity of $350,000.

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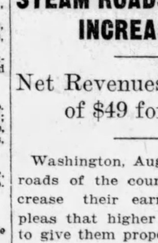

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PREFERS HIS PULPIT TO MILLIONS; SPURNS GOLD

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 9.—Contented with his present estate in life, Rev. William Graham, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, prefers to remain a humble wearer of the cloth rather than burden himself with $15,000,000 left him through the death of relatives in Sydney, Australia, and Bolivia.

"I have no desire to add to my burdens a lot of wealth that would bring me no satisfaction," he said. "I am by no means rich, but I have enough worldly goods for my physical needs, and besides, I am nearly 60 years old. Why should a rheumatic old man like me choose to spend the rest of his days on earth under the weight of so much money? Give it to my poor relatives who need it."

So accustomed has Father Graham become to a quiet existence in his parish on Liberty avenue that vast wealth holds no temptation to him.

He was notified several days ago by the authorities of Sydney that uncles had died there, leaving estates valued at millions of dollars, and that investigation had shown him to be the nearest relative and sole heir.

While he was deciding what he would do he received word from Bolivia that several stepuncles had died there leaving him more millions.

Yesterday he received communications from attorneys in both places asking for directions. He sent word that he did not want the money and advised the solicitors to get in touch with the heirs next in line.

NEW FRENCH GENERAL SENT TO TURK STRAITS

Paris, Aug. 7.—General Sarrail, who at the outbreak of the war was in command of the Sixth Army Corps at Chalons-Sur-Marne, has been named commander of the French forces at the Dardanelles, succeeding General Gourad, it was officially announced yesterday. General Sarrail is 58 years old. He won distinction with the foreign legion in Algiers.

France yearly consumes seven gallons of beer per capita.

GREATEST WHEAT CROP HARVESTED

Wheat Grown by American Farmers May Reach a Billion Bushels.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The 1915 wheat crop of the United States is the largest ever grown in any country. Its estimated value is placed at more than $1,000,000,000. The corn crop's value may reach $2,500,000,000.

The American harvest has in prospect 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn, 1,500,000,000 bushels of oats, and nearly 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Predictions of record crops of rye, tobacco, white and sweet potatoes, hay and rice are made.

American farmers who cultivated 310,546,000 acres, increased any previous acreage by 10,000,000.

Ohio Bumper Crops.

That Ohio stands high this year in winter wheat, corn and oats production is shown by the government report. Ohio has an estimated winter wheat production of 19.5 bushels an acre, 86 bushels of corn and 95 bushels of oats an acre.

The 1915 crop report gives Ohio 40,200,000 bushels of winter wheat, an increase of nearly 4,000,000 bushels over 1914; 150,200,000 bushels of corn, an increase of 8,000,000 bushels; 66,200,000 bushels of oats, an increase of 16,000,000.

The condition of spring wheat was placed yesterday at 93.4; that of corn at 79.5.

Estimates of the principal crops, announced yesterday by the department of agriculture, based on conditions of August 1, show that all crops will be greater than last year.

Interest centered on wheat and corn. Both showed improvement over July conditions, though excessive rains and cold weather in the central states interfered with threshing. Oats also suffered in those states, but in other sections the improvement more than offset this.

Corn prospects increased almost 100,000,000 bushels, the principal gains having been Illinois, 30,000,000 bushels; Kansas, 24,000,000; Oklahoma, 26,000,000; Nebraska, 15,000,000; Iowa, 14,000,000 and Texas, 10,000,000.

Kansas showed a loss of 12,000,000 bushels in winter wheat; Oklahoma, 6,000,000; Nebraska, 4,000,000, and Missouri, 3,000,000, while Ohio showed an increase of nearly 4,000,000 bushels and Indiana gained 3,000,000.

White potatoes promise to exceed eheir former record production by 103,000,000 bushels and sweet potatoes by 4,000,000 bushels.

Other increases over record crops indicated include tobacco, 28,000,000 pounds; flax, 4,200,000 bushels; hay, 2,400,000 tons, and rye 1,300,000 bushels.

Corn prospects fell 206,000,000 bushels, and oats, 16,000,000 bushels below the records.

This table shows the August forecast of the size of important crops and compares 1915 with 1914 figures:

	August forecast.	1914 Crop.
Winter wheat	659,000,000	685,000,000
Spring wheat	307,000,000	206,000,000
All wheat	966,000,000	891,000,000
Corn	2,918,000,000	2,673,000,000
Oats	1,402,000,000	1,141,000,000
Barley	217,000,000	195,000,000
Rye	44,000,000	42,000,000
Buckwheat	18,600,000	17,000,000
White potatoes	431,000,000	406,000,000
Sweet potatoes	63,000,000	57,000,000
Tobacco (pounds)	1,083,000,000	1,035,000,000
Flax	18,000,000	16,000,000
Rice	30,000,000	24,000,000
Hay (tons)	75,000,000	70,000,000
Apples	205,000,000	253,000,000
Peaches	60,000,000	54,000,000

POWERS TO DEMAND AN ARMISTICE IN MEXICO

Washington, Aug. 10.—A Mexican peace conference will be demanded following the conclusion of tomorrow's conference between the Latin-American diplomats and Secretary Lansing in New York city. This will be the first step in the definite peace program approved by President Wilson.

All factions in Mexico, military and civil, were urged in a general appeal, issued by the United States and approved by Latin-America, to unite in a meeting and agree on the best methods of restoring constitutional government unless something unforeseen develops to upset the program. Those factions which do not participate will be made the target of a sweeping arms embargo and the financial and moral support of the United States and the South American nations will be thrown behind the government recognized by the majority.

The plan to be carried out is approximately as follows:

1—The three leaders in Mexico will be informed after the Pan-American conference in New York Wednesday that they must declare an armistice and immediately confer and agree upon a provisional president.

2—Should Carranza fail to agree to this, the United States and Latin allies will recognize the provisional president accepted or agreed upon by Villa and Zapata and other patriotic elements.

3—The factions and people of Mexico are to be advised the United States will finance the political elements which agree to a provisional president, and that the proposed new government will have the active and moral support of the United States, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Guatemala and Bolivia.

4—It is the purpose of these governments after the choice of a provisional president to prevent the shipment of arms and ammunition to any faction which opposes the new government.

5—The shipment of arms and munitions of war to the new provisional government will be permitted in unlimited quantities.

6—In the reorganization of the government under a provisional president there will be full amnesty for all present political prisoners and no future proscriptions.

MEAT EXPORTS SHOW BIG GAIN

More Than Offset Increased Imports of Fresh Beef and Mutton.

Washington, Aug. 6.—American exports of meats, concerning which the state department has made representations to the British government as the result of the detention of 21 ship loads enroute to neutral ports in Europe, are steadily increasing.

In official announcement from the department of commerce shows that this year will see $200,000,000 worth of meat and dairy products shipped from this country.

All Records Broken.

In the ten months ended with April of this year the United States imported meat and dairy products to the total value of $38,000,000, of which meats represented about two-thirds. This breaks all records of previous importations, and might at first glance indicate that the balance of trade in meats was swinging against the American farmer.

It is three times the total of meat and dairy imports for 1914, and seven times the total for the year 1905. However, the department points out that the imported meat is bought at a low price while the exported meat is sold at a comparatively high figure. The United States is making a good profit out of the exchange.

After meats were transferred to the free list in the fiscal year 1913-1914, the imports from Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and Uruguay rapidly increased. In the past few months, nevertheless, this increase has been stopped, and a distinct falling off in the imports of meat has been recorded.

Imports Now Decreasing.

Thus, the imports in the spring of the present calendar year have been less than in the corresponding period a year earlier, or for an equal period in the early part of the present fiscal year. This falling off has been traced directly to the war, and to the resultant crippling of commerce.

The bulk of our exports of meat are fresh beef, and mutton and considerable quantities of bacon, hams, lard, canned and preserved meat products in a more or less advanced state of preparation.

Our imported meats are chiefly fresh beef and mutton in the primary stages. In April we exported 25,500,000 pounds of fresh beef valued at .14 cents a pound at the domestic point of shipment. In the same month we imported 8,500,000 pounds of beef worth 9¾ cents a pound f. o. b. countries of origin.

For the 10 months ended with April, 1915, the exports were 102,000,000 pounds valued at 12½ cents a pound, and the imports were 165,000,000 pounds worth 9¾ cents a pound.

More than 100,000,000 pounds of fresh beef were exported from the United States from the beginning of the war up to the end of April.

PLANS CONTROL OF OIL TANKERS

Standard Heads, in Great Project, May Use Lake Yards to Build Craft.

Cleveland, Aug. 6.—Standard Oil is making abundant preparation for an export campaign the like of which this country has never seen, to begin when the war ends.

New United States banking facilities, trade enmities created by the war, and demoralization of foreign registry sea carrier business are to be the foundation of a commercial fight for the world's oil trade.

This Standard Oil men admit, but eastern dispatches go further. They state that Standard Oil interests are about to close a contract with Russia, its oldtime bitter competitor, to become the czar's purchasing agent of war supplies in this country.

This means the Standard's foreign trade campaign already is on, for Russia has fabulously rich oil wells which can be made to serve Standard Oil needs.

Wall street heard yesterday the Rockefeller interests are seeking control of the Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., maker of railroad equipment and munition. The dominion company has taken a new order from Russia estimated at $71,000,000 and previously acted as order distributing agent for the czar's empire.

Standard Oil control would place the operations of this company, with plants scattered through the dominion, wholly under the oil people's direction. Canadian Car & Foundry has been rising on the New York curb. In London it jumped 4½ yesterday.

But it is not so much what Standard Oil is reported to be buying as what they are known to own that interests Cleveland and the whole Great Lakes region. The Rockefeller people own a big block of American Shipbuilding Co. stock, and somebody has been buying more as fast as it can be obtained.

The petroleum people have a half dozen new steamers under construction in Atlantic coast shipyards. Announcement was made yesterday they have closed for two more tankers with the Harlan & Hollingsworth corporation. Bethlehem Steel vessel building subsidiary on the Delaware river.

Delaware river yards are filled practically to capacity, and all yards on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are rapidly approaching capacity. Either new coast yards or the Great Lakes must solve the problem.

Vessel men believe that the lake companies will be called in for all of the work their plants are capable of handling. The American Shipbuilding Co. has built many tankers for Standard Oil and these are in lake service But the American Shipbuilding Co. can build small ocean steamers other than tankers and can construct the parts for large ocean steamers to be assembled beyond the Welland canal.

DEATH LIST IS INCREASED IN BORDER BATTLE

Five More Americans Are Wounded in Fight With Bandit Mob in Texas ==20 Mexicans Die.

Harlingen, Texas, Aug. 9.—Three American troopers and two Texas rangers wounded, between 15 and 20 Mexican bandits killed, and several other bandits wounded, was the result of the two hour battle at the King ranch house near Norias, Texas, last night, according to advices received by Chief of Police Oscar Morris, of Harlingen, today.

The Mexican bandits who besieged the ranch and fired upon it continually for two hours numbered 60 men, according to Chief Morris, while the defending forces, including eight United States soldiers, seven Texas rangers, and a number of the ranch employes. The soldiers and rangers formed part of a force that had been sent out to trail the bandit gang which has been committing depredations in Cameron county for more than a week.

Another part of the force arrived after the troopers and rangers had been firing through loopholes at the attacking Mexicans for two hours and the bandits retreated.

Laredo, Texas, Aug. 9.—The Second battalion of the United States Ninth Infantry, comprising Companies E, F, G and H, Captain Kinney commanding, was rushed to Raymondsville, Cameron county, today, to protect the American ranches in that vicinity from the 200 Mexican bandits who have been raiding the country and offering battle to anyone opposing them. The battalion took rations for ten days.

MINISTER WITHDRAWN

Washington, August 9.—Carranza officials here said today the Brazilian minister at Mexico City, the only diplomatic representative the United States has in Mexico, has been withdrawn by his government because General Carranza was prepared to expel him from the country as he did Senor Ortega, the Guatemalan minister.

The Brazilian minister reported to the state department today that no reason had been given for the expulsion of Senor Ortega and that he himself intended to sail Wednesday from Vera Cruz on a French liner for the United States.

It is believed here that Carranza expelled the Guatemalan and was preparing to expel the Brazilian because of the participation of their countries in the Pan-American conference in Washington for composing Mexican affairs.

The action of the first chief in expelling from Mexico the Guatemalan minister, Dr. Juan J. Ortega, at a time when the Guatemalan minister to Washington is endeavoring to help arrange a general plan for Mexican peace, is accepted here as a direct defiance of the Latin-American diplomats.

The development is a very disturbing one for the success of the Pan-American conference. Officials who were hoping Carranza would join a peace conference with his adversaries and meet the efforts of the Pan-American nations to settle the factional strife, were much disappointed.

It was said by Carranza agents that neither the Guatemalan nor the Brazilian had been on good terms with Carranza, and that it had been Carranza's intention to hand the Brazilian his passports as soon as he again reoccupied Mexico City. The participation of the Brazilian and Guatemalan in the Pan-American conference, they said, brought Carranza's resentment to a climax. It was recalled that Castro, the dictator of Venzuela, took much the same action when offended by foreign nations pressing for a settlement of affairs in his country.

State department advices today said General Carranza was making hurried preparations to move his capital from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. Archives and clerks had been moving to the capital since Friday. The impression in Mexican circles here is that Carranza proposes to establish himself in Mexico City and probably proclaim himself provisional president in the face of the Pan-American effort to bring the factions together.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo went to Wall street today to discuss with bankers, it was reported, the financing of the administration's plan for upbuilding Mexico. Mr. McAdoo conferred yesterday with Secretary of State Lansing concerning the Mexican situation.

McAdoo is understood to have carefully explained to Secretary Lansing that while American bankers have plenty of money, they will not float any new Mexican bond issues that are not endorsed, at least privately, by the United States. Not only must money be raised to wipe out interest on defaulted national bond issues, but indemnity claims mut be met and they total more than $350,000,000, of which probably at least one-half are legitimate.

Secretary Lansing expects the conferences with the Latin-Americans to be resumed in New York Wednesday.

The state department was advised today of the arrest of H. G. Francis, newspaper correspondent, by order of Carranza, because he refused to color his newspaper dispatch at the dictation of Carranza. Consul Silliman has been wired for a report.

NO PEACE WITHOUT HONOR, SAYS KAISER

London, Aug. 9.—Replying to congratulations from the king of Wurttemburg on the fall of Warsaw, Emperor William, according to a press dispatch received here, telegraphed the following:

"Many hearty thanks for your congratulations. We can see in the fall of Warsaw as a significant step on the road to which the Almighty by His grace has led us hitherto. Relying on Him, our glorious troops will continue to fight to an honorable peace."

SOFIA GETS REPLY OF ALLIES; HELD SECRET

Sofia, Aug. 9.—The reply of the entente powers to the Bulgarian note of June 15 has been received at the foreign office here. Its contents are secret.

CARRANZA SAYS HE IS WILLING TO TALK PEACE

New Man Wanted in U. S. Plan for Mexican Peace, Villa and Carranza Being Eliminated.

Latin America and the state department at Washington are agreed that the constitutional government in Mexico must be restored, without any bloodshed if possible, but it must be restored. Diplomatic representatives from Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Guatemala, Bolivia and Uruguay were in conference with Secretary of State Lansing last week planning a program, the object of which is to establish peace in Mexico. While the conference was being held in Washington, the army and navy prepared for any eventuality.

Two important developments took place last Saturday, when General Carranza signified to the conference his willingness to meet his adversaries in a peace conference and an authoritative announcement was made of the views with which the United States is approaching the problem in the Pan-American conference.

The position of the United States was officially stated as follows:

That neither Carranza nor any other military faction in Mexico is in control of the country or can be considered as triumphant in the republic.

Real Purposes Accomplished.

That the real purpose of the revolution was accomplished a year ago when Huerta was overthrown, and that the strife which has continued since has been over factional differences and has not been in reality a revolution.

That it considers Gen. Villa, while financially weakened, still an active element in Mexican affairs who must be reckoned with in an adjustment.

That the so-called Cientificos do not enter into the problem now because it is considered that the overthrow of Huerta disposed of that element.

To Select Provisional Head.

That the greater portion of Mexico is not at peace as Gen. Carranza claims, because fighting continues in many sections from Tehuantepec to the Rio Grande and from Vera Cruz to Mazatelan.

That the first problem to be solved in restoration of peace is to find for provisional president a man who represents the cause of the original revolution against Huerta, but who does not necessarily represent any of the factions now at war.

Carranza Proposes Conference.

Gen. Carranza's brief, filed with the state department by his American consul, Chas. A. Douglas, not only proposes a peace conference with his adversaries, but practically asks recognition.

Carranza sets forth the formal suggestion of a peace conference in the following language:

"We have in Washington Mr. Arredondo, in the capacity of a special representative of the constitutionalist government, and, at this time, Mr. Cabrera, a member of Mr. Carranza's cabinet is here. They are men of fine ability and excellent character, and are anxious to serve their country in the highest and best sense. Either, or both of them, I am assured, will be glad to confer with any element of the Mexican people, with a view to furthering the common interest, the peace and the welfare of the nation."

Opposes Tagle.

The proposal to restore the constitutional succession to the presidency where it was broken by the death of Madero by elevating Vasquez Tagle, a member of the Madero cabinet, to the office of provisional president, the brief says, would defeat the aims of the revolution.

It was made clear today that the United States, while willing to entertain claims of the rival leaders, such as presented in the brief filed on behalf of Gen. Carranza, does not accept the declarations of any of the military leaders that they are so dominant as to insure peace in Mexico should they be recognized.

Carranza, it is held, cannot be considered in control of the situation any more than other leaders, even though he may hold more teritory, because Villa's forces and Zapata's bands still are operating.

The Latin-American diplomats are said to share the view that a stable government can be established only by selecting a man who represented the cause of the original revolution against Huerta and one upon whom the leaders now at war could unite.

General Villa has deferred his departure from the border for Torreon to await at the arrival of General Hugh L. Scott, it was announced at Juarez today. At the same time the following statement from Villa was issued:

"I am absolutely willing to follow any suggestion offered by President Wilson and the A B C delegates who promises to bring about an early peace in Mexico.

"If it need be, I will resign, as I have said before, but General Carranza has to quit, too. I am glad that General Scott arrives here next Monday. I shall wait for him and will be ready to listen to any suggestions he may have to make in regard to the controversy my government is having with American mining men and merchants in the state of Chihuahua.

"I am sure all differences will be settled by General Scott."

Next Meeting in New York.

The six Pan-American diplomats invited to confer with Secretary Lansing on the Mexican problem have submitted reports to their governments, replies to which probably will be received before the meeting in New York which was called by Secretary Lansing to meet early next week.

General Calles, commanding the Carranza forces threatening Nogales, has received instructions not to endanger Americans. The American consulate at Vera Cruz today so advised the state department.

COTTON MEN PLAN TO FORCE WILSON

Washington, Aug. 9.—Southern cotton interests, facing the problem of marketing the new crop, will try to force President Wilson's hand. They plan a nation-wide agitation to compel the administration to put the question of the freedom of the seas squarely up to congress.

The plan is to call a convention to meet in Washington early next month. Present will be the United States senators, leading representatives and governors for all of the cotton-growing states. Leading national organizations of importers and exporters will be invited.

The convention will then review the situation and call upon the president to bring congress to his aid and enact legislation directed against all belligerents who "interfere with American trade to neutral countries."

Just how successful such a move would be, no one can say. Most of the participants, however, will be Democrats who will have much to do with the renomination and re-election—that is to come—of the president. Because they realize this, some of the promoters of the plan are hopeful that it will succeed.

The president still retains the tentative draft of the note to Great Britain. It will be submitted to a cabinet session when he returns here. Meanwhile at least one of the cabinet members is preparing independent memoranda to read at this session. He has compiled figures showing that in every neutral country where England controls plains American trade has increased. The same condition applies to Great Britain. The president will be urged to make this point the strongest fact in his new note to back up the American claim that Great Britain is trying to gobble up both German and American trade in Holland and the Scandinavian countries.

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These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5; send for free booklet; tells how. Heacock, 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay; nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Ladies do sewing at home, material furnished; no canvassing; stamped envelope. Acme Sales Co., Dept. 110, Denver, Col.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Is he crazy? The owner of a plantation in Mississippi is giving away a few five-acre tracts. The only condition is that figs be planted. The owner wants enough figs raised to supply a canning factory. You can secure five acres and an interest in the factory by writing Eubank Farms Company, 142 Keystone, Pittsburgh, Pa. They will plant and care for your trees for $6 per month. Your profit should be $1,000.00 per year.

If you want a permanent income, address General Securities Corporation, Miles City, Montana.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Men and women everywhere, Government jobs; $75 month. Short hours, vacations. Rapid advancement. Steady work. Common education sufficient. Full unnecessary. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. A-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Interurban motormen, conductors, etc., $80 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now; state age; details free. Address Box 1, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

FARMS WANTED.

Want—To buy a good farm, well located. Possession this fall. Give description and price. D. Heron, Box 754, Chicago.

Wanted—Good farm or unimproved land from owner. H. L. Downing, 155 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARM LANDS.

Write owner for best unimproved Michigan land, $15 acre. B. F. Hall, Hesperice, Mich.

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